

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



REVISION DATE:

DECEMBER 2016

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

January 10, 2017

To the Citizens, Visitors, Employees, and Officials of San Luis Obispo County:

The preservation of life, property and the environment is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. The San Luis Obispo County has prepared this Emergency Operations Plan to help ensure that responsibility is met.

While no plan can completely anticipate all events, good plans and procedures carried out by knowledgeable and trained personnel can minimize losses. This plan provides policy and guidance for the coordination of planning efforts involving the many county emergency and related organizations which serve the citizens of, and visitors to, San Luis Obispo County.

This Emergency Operations Plan is an extension of the State Emergency Plan, and is written to be compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework. It will be reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions. Experiences based upon and gained from emergency drills and exercises, actual emergencies or other incidents, or lessons learned from other sources, can result in a need to change or update this Emergency Operations Plan and/or related documents. As a result, changes to the Plan which do not result in changes of policies made and/or approved by the Board of Supervisors can be made by the County Office of Emergency Services and/or other agencies, as appropriate. Such changes however need to be coordinated with County OES. It may also be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change.

The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors gives its full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees and citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in the total emergency preparedness effort of San Luis Obispo County.

This letter promulgates the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan, constitutes the adoption of the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan. This Emergency Operations Plan becomes effective on approval by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors on the date indicated below.

Original signed by

Chairperson, Board of Supervisors
County of San Luis Obispo

January 10, 2017

REVISIONS

Description		Date
Original Document		Unknown
Complete Revision		09/2003
Complete Revision		12/2008
Admin Revision	1. Administrative Updates, including changes to terms and references, including Cal EMA to Cal OES, emergency proclamation processes and social media	06/2014
Admin Revision	1. Administrative Updates, including grammatical changes and Continuity of Government updates. 2. Consolidated EOP into one document	01/2015
Admin Revision	1. Administrative Updates, including social media, cell phone emergency notification, emergency management software and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan information.	06/2015
Complete Revision	1. Complete reorganization of document 2. Addition of Annexes for Position Checklists and Continuity of Government 3. Changes including EOC activation levels, removal of Terrorism Working Group, changes to public information and notification 4. Recovery changes to incorporate County Disaster Recovery Plan	12/2016

Emergency Operations Plan Distribution

The following departments or agencies have or have access to a complete copy of the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan (the plan may be distributed electronically). The EOP is available on the County OES web site.

COPY	QUANTITY	LOCATION	DATE
Original	1	OES Office File	
Working Copy	1	OES Office File	
EOC	1	OES Room File Cabinet	
Dept./Agency	2	County Admin Office	
	2	County Sheriff's Office	
	2	County Fire / Cal Fire	
	1	County Public Works Department	
	2	County Public Health Agency	
	1	County Clerk Recorder	
	1	Department of Social Services	
	7	County Office of Emergency Svcs	
	1	County Office of Education	
	1	City of Paso Robles	
	1	City of Atascadero	
	1	City of Morro Bay	
	1	City of San Luis Obispo	
	1	City of Pismo Beach	
	1	City of Grover Beach	
	1	City of Arroyo Grande	
	1	Cal OES, Southern Region	

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Introduction

The San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies within or affecting San Luis Obispo County. The purpose of this EOP is not intended to provide specific procedures or detailed emergency response plans but to provide an overview of emergency management in the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area.

The primary audience is emergency management professionals from the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area, as well state and federal agencies which coordinate with the County on emergency planning and response efforts.

The purpose of this EOP is to provide an overview on how emergency management is coordinated countywide and to address concerns related to continuity of government or other emergency management issues for the County of San Luis Obispo. This plan also serves as a policy and planning reference document. Departments within the county of San Luis Obispo and other local governments who have roles and responsibilities identified by this plan are encouraged to develop supporting emergency plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs) or emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan. This plan will be used in conjunction with the State Emergency Plan.

In addition, this plan has affiliated functional, non-policy standard operating procedures, annexes, and guidelines which are updated on an as needed basis, without the need for Board of Supervisor's approval.

This EOP is intended to be consistent with the federal Disaster Response Framework and Disaster Recovery Framework.

1. Purpose

Identify the emergency management organization that is responsible for coordinating response to significant emergencies or disasters affecting San Luis Obispo County;

Identify responsibilities, policies, and procedures that may be necessary to help protect the health and safety of San Luis Obispo County communities against the effects of natural and manmade disasters;

Identify the operational concepts and procedures associated with coordinating and supporting field response to emergencies, County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities, as well as the recovery process;

Establish the framework for implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) for San Luis Obispo County.

2. Plan Contents and Structure

Part 1 - General Information and Concert of Operations

Part 1 serves as the "basic plan" which describes the structure of the emergency management organization; its responsibilities and operational concepts for multi-hazard emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation; information on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS); continuity of government; policy issues related to emergency management; and basic overview information.

Part 2 – Emergency Organization

Part 2 discusses the organizational structure of emergency response and provides information on the responsibilities of different functions within the emergency organization. The section also discusses how certain levels of the emergency organization coordinate during an emergency.

Part 3 - Response Operations

Part 3 focuses on emergency response and responsibilities. It includes an overview of EOC operations procedures, communication systems available to help the emergency organization as well as to communicate with the public, and information on protective actions and repopulation.

Part 4 - Recovery Operations

Part 4 addresses recovery coordination and mitigation activities. It describes the procedures to coordinate recovery operations within San Luis Obispo County, and procedures for obtaining state and federal disaster assistance funds for damage restoration and mitigation projects.

Part 5 - Overview of Attachments and Referenced Stand Alone Documents

Part 5 contains a copy of the county's emergency ordinance, San Luis Obispo County Operational Area formation information, and related references. It also provides an overview of separate documents such as stand-alone emergency plans, and standard operating procedures for specific functions which are considered attachments to, or compatible with, this EOP.

Part 6 - Overview of San Luis Obispo County and Hazards and Threats

Part 6 contains an overview of hazards and threats. There are a number of potential natural and technological threats which could impact San Luis Obispo County, including earthquakes, hazardous material incidents, flooding, dam failure, fire, tsunami, and other natural and

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manmade hazards. Part 6 also provides an overview of basic issues related to the unique preparedness needs for nuclear power plant emergency planning.

Note: In addition to the information shown in Part 6, maps and detailed information on particular threats is available in the San Luis Obispo County Safety Element or the San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The Safety Element can be reviewed or purchased from the County Planning Department. The LHMP can be reviewed or obtained from the County Office of Emergency Services.

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PART 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

In the system of emergency management, local government must act first to address the public's emergency needs. Depending on the nature and size of the emergency, Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and regional assistance may be provided to local jurisdictions. The focus of a local Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) is to outline the emergency measures that are essential for protecting the public health and safety. At the minimum, these measures include public alert and notifications, emergency public information, and protective actions.

This EOP addresses several overall policy and coordination issues and functions related to emergency management. The functions focus on actions such as public alert and notification, and protective actions that local government may need to take during the initial phase of response operations and that fall outside of the day-to-day field and related response missions.

This EOP is the overall master planning document for emergency management preparedness, response, and recovery activities for the County of San Luis Obispo. In addition to this document being approved by the Board of Supervisors, the authority for the emergency organization and functions of the county derive from County Code section 2.80. County Code creates the emergency organization of the county, thus much of the authority for this EOP comes from County Code. This EOP serves as the umbrella document for many of the other emergency plans used for county emergency management purposes, as described in Part 5.

Some specifics of this EOP include:

- Identifies the departments and agencies designated to perform response and recovery activities and specifies tasks they must accomplish;
- Outlines the integration of assistance that is available to local jurisdictions during disaster situations that generate emergency response and recovery needs beyond what the local jurisdiction can satisfy;
- Specifies the direction, control, and communications procedures and systems that will be relied upon to alert, notify, recall, and dispatch emergency response personnel; alert the public; protect residents and property; and request aid/support from other jurisdictions and/or the federal government (including the role of the Governor's Authorized Representative);
- Identifies key continuity of government operations;
- Describes the overall logistical support process for planned operations.

1.1 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN MANAGEMENT

1.1.1 PLAN MAINTENANCE AND MODIFICATIONS

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A significant amount of planning has been performed to assure the protection of the health and safety of the public and emergency response workers in the event of a disaster. However, it is not always possible to plan for or otherwise prepare for every single situation or issue which may arise as a result of an emergency or other incident. As a result, experiences based upon and gained from emergency drills and exercises, actual emergencies or other incidents, or lessons learned from other sources, may result in a need to change or update this Emergency Operations Plan. Changes to the Plan which do not result in changes of policies made and/or approved by the Board of Supervisors can be made by the Office of Emergency Services and/or other agencies as appropriate however such changes need to be coordinated with County OES. It may also be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change.

The Emergency Operations Plan should be reviewed by County OES annually or as needed.

Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services when changes occur or are imminent which could have an impact on the information in this document. Changes will be published and distributed to county departments, Operational Area cities, and other jurisdictions, as appropriate.

As an overall emergency management, coordination, and policy document, this plan generally does not address specific field response actions by public safety, public works, and related agencies. Agencies responsible for specific field response actions and other duties should develop and/or maintain response plans and/or procedures specific to their roles. Such plans and/or procedures should be consistent with this document and with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Response Framework, and the National Disaster Recovery Framework, as appropriate.

As described in Part 5, there are separate, specific operational plans and procedures that are considered either attachments to this EOP or stand-alone documents which are separate yet compatible with the information in this plan. These stand-alone documents provide threat specific plans and procedures and/or specific operational guidance for response to various situations.

1.1.2 EMERGENCY PLAN CONCURRENCE AND COORDINATION

Since this is a document adopted by the Board of Supervisors, this is an official plan of San Luis Obispo County.

Should questions arise regarding concurrence or coordination issues related to this plan, the Director of Emergency Services (referred to as Emergency Services Director, or ESD) is empowered to direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the emergency organization of this county and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise between them (per the County's Emergency Ordinance, a copy of which is included in

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Part 5 of this plan). This includes determination of various department's roles and responsibilities. However, in order to help ensure department heads are aware of their roles and responsibilities, those with key roles and responsibilities have been asked to review with and concur with them as outlined in the EOP. See the Functional Responsibilities of Local Agencies Chart in Part 2 for specific roles and responsibilities. Although all departments are essential for the continuity of government, some play a key role in the emergency management organization. The following key departments are listed below.

Administrative Office	Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures
Air Pollution Control District	Assessor
Auditor-Controller- Treasurer-Tax Collector	Clerk-Recorder
County Counsel	County/Cal Fire
Central Services	Health Agency
Human Resources	Information Technology
Library	Planning and Building
Public Works	Sheriff-Coroner
Social Services	

1.2 AUTHORITIES and REFERENCES

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 920, 81st Congress as amended, is the legal basis for national civil defense and emergency management in the United States. This act establishes that responsibility for national civil defense and emergency management is shared among local, state and federal governments. Each state must have laws that are consistent with the federal law if they wish to qualify for federal aid and assistance.

Local law or ordinance gives local emergency management agencies the legal authority to operate. In the case of this EOP, this information is in the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Ordinance; County Code Chapter 2.80.

To the best of the knowledge of the county at the time of adoption of this EOP it was consistent and in compliance with the National Incident Management System, the Standardized Emergency Management System, and the National Response Framework. This document is also intended to comply as appropriate with the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

The following are primary emergency authorities for conducting and/or supporting emergency operations; other federal, state, and local regulations may also apply to certain aspects of emergency management:

1.2.1 Federal

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, as amended).
- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Chapter 1, Federal Emergency Management Agency, October 1, 2009.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended from time-to-time).
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, “Management of Domestic Incidents”.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, “National Preparedness.”
- Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants (Nuclear Regulatory Commission Nuclear Regulations, specifically NUREG-0654, and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (NRC Regulations, 10 CFR Part 50.47 Emergency Plans)

1.2.2 State

- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations) and (California Government Code §8607 et seq).
- Hazardous Materials Area Plan regulations contained in various California Code of Regulations and the California Health and Safety Code.
- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a State of Emergency.
- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor to take effect upon the Existence of a State of War.

1.2.3 Local

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- San Luis Obispo County Emergency Ordinance; County Code Chapter 2.80.
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted by the County of San Luis Obispo December 4, 1950.

2. OVERALL CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This Emergency Operations Plan and its related stand-alone plans and procedures address a spectrum of contingencies, ranging from relatively minor incidents to large disasters. Some incidents will be preceded by a buildup or warning period, with sufficient time to alert the public and implement mitigation measures designed to reduce loss of life and property damage. Many incidents occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the emergency procedures and efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources. All departments and agencies of the county should be prepared to promptly and effectively respond to any foreseeable emergency, taking all appropriate actions, including requesting and providing mutual aid.

2.1 KEY PARTICIPANTS

As noted in the National Response Framework, key participants are organizations and entities that may either need assistance or provide assistance.

2.1.1 Local Governments

Local governments (counties, cities, special districts) respond to emergencies daily using their own resources. They also rely on mutual aid and assistance agreements with neighboring jurisdictions when additional resources are needed. When local jurisdictions cannot meet incident response resource needs with their own resources or with help available from other local jurisdictions, the county may ask the state for assistance.

2.1.2 State Government

The State has the ability to help local governments if they need assistance. States have significant resources of their own, including emergency management and homeland security agencies, State police, health agencies, transportation agencies, incident management teams, specialized teams, and the California National Guard.

If additional resources are required, the State may request assistance from other states through interstate mutual aid and assistance agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), which is administered by the National Emergency Management Association.¹

If an incident is beyond the local and State capabilities, the Governor can seek Federal assistance. The State will collaborate with the impacted communities and the Federal Government to provide the help needed.

2.1.3 Federal Government

The Federal government maintains a wide array of capabilities and resources that can assist state governments in responding to incidents. Federal departments and agencies provide this assistance using processes outlined later in this document. In addition, Federal departments and agencies may also request and receive help from other Federal departments and agencies.

2.1.4 Non-governmental organizations

Nongovernmental and voluntary organizations are essential partners in responding to incidents. Working through emergency operations centers and other structures, nongovernmental and voluntary organizations assist local, tribal, State, and Federal governments in providing sheltering, emergency food supplies, counseling services, and other vital support services to support response and promote the recovery of affected communities. These groups often provide specialized services that help individuals with special needs, including those with disabilities.

To engage these key partners most effectively, local, tribal, state, and Federal governments coordinate with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs), community and faith-based organizations, and other entities to develop plans to manage volunteer services and donated goods, establish appropriate roles and responsibilities, and train and exercise plans and procedures before an incident occurs.

2.1.5 Private sector

Forming the foundation for the health of the Nation's economy, the private sector is a key partner in local, tribal, state, and Federal incident management activities. The private sector is responsible for most of the critical infrastructure and key resources in the nation and thus may require assistance in the wake of a disaster or emergency. They also provide goods and services critical to the response and recovery process, either on a paid basis or through donations.

The following sections describe various phases of an incident which may require emergency management oversight. The four phases are federal definitions used by many agencies for nationwide consistency. The four phases are preparedness; response; recovery; mitigation.

3. PHASES OF EMERGENCIES

3.1 Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities that are undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. Preparedness activities fall into two basic areas: readiness and capability.

Readiness activities shape the framework and create the basis of knowledge necessary to complete a task or mission. Readiness activities might include implementing hazard mitigation projects, develop and review hazard or threat analyses, developing and maintaining

emergency plans and procedures, conducting general and specialized training, conducting exercises and drills, developing mutual aid agreements, and improving emergency public alert and notification systems.

As part of the preparedness phase and readiness activities, San Luis Obispo County departments and other Operational Area member jurisdictions who have responsibilities in this plan should prepare procedures which contain information such as personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, resource lists, and pre-determined locations to report to should communications systems be down.

Emergency response personnel should be acquainted with these procedures, and receive periodic training on them.

Capability activities involve the procurement of items or tools necessary to complete the task(s) or mission(s).

Capability activities might include assessments of what resources are available throughout the county and identification of sources to meet anticipated resource shortfalls which might occur during a disaster.

Capability activities and readiness activities are complementary. For example, to help address resource shortfalls, readiness activities can include maintaining mutual aid plans or processes.

3.2 Response Phase

The response phase includes increased readiness, initial response, and extended response activities. Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency situation is imminent or likely to occur, San Luis Obispo County may initiate actions to increase its readiness to respond.

Examples of events which may trigger increased readiness activities include a credible threat of terrorist activity, credible long-term earthquake prediction, flood advisory or other special weather statement, potential dam failure advisory; high fire danger, an expansive hazardous materials incident, a rapidly-deteriorating international situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States, and, information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence or civil disturbance.

Increased readiness activities may include, but are not limited to, briefing of the County Administrator and other key officials or employees, reviewing and updating of County Emergency Operations Plan and procedures, increasing public information efforts, accelerating training efforts, inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing alert and notification systems, recruiting additional staff and emergency workers, conducting evacuations in the

potentially impacted area(s), mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment; and contacting state and federal agencies that may be involved in field activities.

Initial response activities are primarily performed at the field response level. Emphasis is placed on minimizing the effects of the emergency or disaster. For day-to-day public safety, public works, and related incidents, this would be response activities such as fire, law enforcement, public works, emergency medical services, and related resources responding to incidents or other calls for service.

Examples of initial response activities include making notifications to various agencies, as needed, disseminating alert and notifications, emergency public information, conducting evacuations and/or rescue operations, caring for displaced persons and treating the injured, conducting initial damage assessments, restricting movement of traffic/people, and developing Incident Action Plans.

Extended response activities include sustained operations which extend beyond normal day-to-day emergency and related responses in the field.

Examples of extended response activities may include preparing detailed damage or safety assessments, operating mass care facilities, conducting coroner operations, procuring required resources to support longer term operations, documenting situation status, protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources, restoring vital utility services, tracking and coordinating resource allocation, conducting advance planning activities, documenting expenditures, developing and implementing action plans, disseminating emergency public information; declaring a local emergency, and coordinating with state and federal agencies.

3.3 Recovery Phase

Recovery phase activities involve the restoration of services to the public and returning the affected area(s) to pre-emergency conditions. Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term, ranging from restoration of essential utilities such as water and power, to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat.

Examples of recovery activities may include restoring utilities, applying for state and federal assistance programs, conducting hazard mitigation analyses, identifying residual hazards, and determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery.

3.4 Mitigation Phase

Mitigation efforts occur both before and after a disaster. Post-disaster mitigation is actually part of the recovery process. This includes eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards in the future.

Mitigation efforts may include amending local ordinances and statutes, such as zoning ordinances, building codes, and other enforcement codes, initiating structural retrofitting measures, emphasizing public education and awareness; and assessing and altering land use planning.

Efforts may also include increasing security measures and/or, re-building in manners that lessen the impacts of future events.

4. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

In order to effectively manage emergencies and disasters throughout the United States, local and state governments use common emergency management systems. A system used nationwide is the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In addition to and in conjunction with NIMS, with California state and local agencies also use a system called the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

4.1 National Incident Management System

On February 28, 2003, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5). HSPD 5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS), which required full agency compliance by September 30, 2006. NIMS builds on the foundation of existing incident management and emergency response systems used by jurisdictions at all levels. Federal departments and agencies are required to make the adoption of NIMS by state and local organizations a condition for federal preparedness assistance (certain grants, contracts, and other activities).

NIMS provides for a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents. NIMS integrates existing best practices into a consistent, nationwide approach to domestic incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context.

The principles of NIMS are:

- **Flexibility:** Provides a consistent, flexible and adjustable framework where government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage incidents of any size.
- **Standardization:** Provides a set of standardized organizational structures and requirements to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines.

Six components make up the NIMS systems approach:

- **Command and Management:** The three key standard incident management organizational structures are discussed below.

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- Preparedness: Effective incident management begins with preparedness activities, which include planning, training, exercises, personnel qualifications, equipment acquisitions, mutual aid and publications management.
- Resource Management: Standardized mechanisms and requirements on resource mobilization and recovery following an incident.
- Communications and Information Management: Defines communications framework for information sharing at all levels.
- Supporting Technologies: Technologies, such as data communications, to facilitate ongoing operations
- Ongoing Management and Maintenance: Establishes an activity to provide strategic direction for NIMS oversight.

NIMS standard incident management structures are based on three key organizational systems:

- The Incident Command System (ICS) defines the operating characteristics, management components, and structure of incident management organizations throughout the life cycle of an incident;
- The Multiagency Coordination System, which defines the operating characteristics, management components, and organizational structure of supporting entities;
- The Public Information System, which includes the processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during emergency situations.

As can be seen in the above, NIMS is congruent with the emergency management system and concepts in use in California, including San Luis Obispo County. Many of the concepts match the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) concepts, in use in California and San Luis Obispo County.

4.2 National Response Framework

On March 22, 2008 the National Response Framework (NRF) formally replaced the National Response Plan (NRP) as the nation's overall disaster response guide. The Framework presents guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies of all sizes. The Framework establishes comprehensive principles, roles and structures that organize national response. It was created to ensure that practitioners across the nation understand the roles, responsibilities and relationships of domestic incidents to better respond to any type of incident.

The NRF, using NIMS, provides the structures and mechanisms for national level policy and operational direction for Federal support to State and local incident managers and for exercising direct Federal authorities and responsibilities.

The NRF includes protocols for operating under different threats or threat levels; incorporation

of existing Federal emergency and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as either integrated components of the NRF or as supporting operational plans; and additional operational plans or annexes, as appropriate, including public affairs and intergovernmental communications.

The National Response Framework is built on five key principles:

- **Engaged partnerships**
Leaders at all levels must communicate and support engaged partnerships by developing shared goals so that no one is overwhelmed in times of crisis.
- **Tiered response**
Incidents must be managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible and supported as needed.
- **Scalable, flexible and adaptable operational capabilities**
Incident response must change as incidents change in size, scope and complexity.
- **Unity of effort through unified command**
Effective unified command is essential and requires a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities by each participating organization.
- **Readiness to act**
Effective response requires balancing a readiness to act with an understanding of risk.

The concepts included in the National Response Framework are similar to many of the concepts used in this EOP, at least to the degree that a federal document and a local document can be compared. Since the Framework uses the same core principles as NIMS and builds upon and supersedes the National Response Plan, implementation and training changes upon its adoption were minimal. This EOP is consistent with the NRF.

4.3 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) provides for a standardized response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies. SEMS is intended to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of all emergency responders in California.

SEMS requires emergency response agencies to use basic principles and components of emergency management, including the Incident Command System, Interagency Coordination, the Operational Area concept, and established mutual aid systems.

SEMS consists of five hierarchical levels: field, local, operational area, region, and State, as noted on following pages. This is consistent with both day-to-day planning as well as disaster response activities in San Luis Obispo County.

4.3.1 SEMS Levels of Response

SEMS provides for a five level emergency response organization, activated as needed, to provide effective response to multiagency and multijurisdictional emergencies. The five organizational levels are:

- Field
- Local Government
- Operational Area
- Region
- State

Through the above functions and organizational levels, SEMS provides an umbrella under which all response agencies may function in an integrated fashion.

4.3.2 SEMS - Field Response Level

The field response level is the level where emergency response personnel and resources carry out tactical decisions and activities under the command of an appropriate authority in direct response to an incident or threat. Field response includes firefighters responding to fires, public works crews clearing roadways, law enforcement implementing evacuations, ambulances responding to calls, and other ongoing emergency responses.

At the field level, emergency response personnel may assume a variety of roles within the Incident Command System. Individual agency policy will often dictate which personnel will fill which roles. A concept here is to use the most qualified individuals regardless of rank or position. The determination of what role they will perform will be a function of:

- The type and size of the emergency.
- Disciplines involved.
- Personnel background and experience.
- Qualifications, training, and certifications.
- Agency policy.

4.3.3 SEMS - Local Government Level

Local governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdictions. Field resources, as discussed above, report to their local government jurisdictions. There are exceptions such as the California Highway Patrol (CHP) for unincorporated traffic enforcement and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) for wildland fires. In addition, when outside agencies provide mutual aid to a local government those mutual aid resources are generally under the command of the local government while providing assistance. For instance, if the City of Pismo Beach requests law

enforcement mutual aid and that mutual aid was provided by five CHP officers, those CHP units can be used by the city of Pismo Beach for whatever appropriate law enforcement purpose the city requires. The same holds true for public works, fire, medical, or any other type of mutual aid.

4.3.4 SEMS - Operational Area

Under SEMS, the Operational Area means an intermediate level of the state's emergency services organization which encompasses the geographical boundaries of a county and all political subdivisions located within that county. The Operational Area manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the Operational Area, and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the State Office of Emergency Services Regional level.

In most cases throughout California, including San Luis Obispo County, the County EOC will function as both the Operational Area EOC and the EOC for the county.

4.3.5 SEMS - Regional

Because of its size and geography, the State of CA has been divided into six mutual aid regions. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for the more effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities. For example, the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area (OA) is a part of Mutual Aid Region I. The other counties in Region I are Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara. The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Regional Headquarters is in Los Alamitos, and coordinates mutual aid through this office. As a result, when an agency within the San Luis Obispo County OA deals with Cal OES it is generally through the Los Alamitos office.

The Cal OES regional level manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas within the mutual aid region. It also coordinates information and resources between the Operational Areas and the state level, as shown in our example. The regional level also coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities within the region.

4.3.6 SEMS - State

The state level of SEMS manages state resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels (Field, Local Government, Operational Area, Regional), and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional levels and Sacramento. For example, during the 1995 winter storm disasters the San Luis Obispo Operational Area used National Guard resources during the response. Those resources were requested through Cal OES Region I which was passed on to the National Guard. The resources were then provided to San Luis Obispo County from the Atascadero Armory and the Ontario area.

The state level also serves as the initial coordination and communication link between the state and the federal disaster response system. After initial contact at the state level, those federal agencies deemed necessary by the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) will be directed to co-locate with their state counterparts.

4.3.7 Coordination Between SEMS Levels

The field response level and local government level interact via direct communications between field personnel and the local government's EOC or Public Safety Answer Point (PSAP) communications center (a PSAP is the center many people refer to as the "9-1-1" center or police/fire dispatch center). Within each jurisdiction additional communication is made between field response staff and Department Operations Centers (DOC), when activated.

4.3.8 Operational Area and Cal OES Regional Communications

Coordination links between the OA and Cal OES Southern Region consist of routine emergency planning interactions on a regular basis and direction coordination and communication with the Regional EOC (REOC) during emergencies or disasters requiring EOC activation. Coordination links include providing OA situation status to the REOC, making resource requests, notifying REOC of the status of resources, providing damage assessment information to REOC, and receiving similar information from REOC.

4.3.9 OA and State Warning Center/State Operations Center Communications

Coordination between the San Luis Obispo County OA and the State Warning Center (SWC) or the State Operations Center (SOC), both located near Sacramento, is minimal except during the initial stages of an incident occurring after business hours. The OA's primary direct link with Sacramento involves receiving warning or related information from the SWC to the county's 24-hour notification point (Sheriff's Watch Commander) or from the OA to the SWC notifying them of an event. After initial notification procedures the OA will generally make follow up communications links with Cal OES Southern Region.

4.4 Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) – which a part of both SEMS and NIMS - is a regularly used emergency management tool, primarily for command and control of response resources in the field. While ICS is designed primarily for use as an emergency management tool for field response, similar concepts of that system can be used at the local government or operational area level in Emergency Operations Centers and other emergency command and/or coordination centers and locations.

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a nationally used standardized field emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents

without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

San Luis Obispo County first adopted ICS for emergency management use in 1985, and renewed that commitment with the formal adoption of NIMS.

4.4.1 ICS Components

The components of ICS are:

- common terminology;
- modular organization;
- unified command structure;
- consolidated action plans;
- manageable span-of-control;
- pre designated incident facilities;
- comprehensive resource management;
- integrated communications.

Common terminology

Common terminology means established common titles are used for organizational functions, resources, and facilities within ICS. The use of common terminology allows various jurisdictions and agencies to “talk the same language” without the confusion that may be caused by the use of various codes or equipment names. In other words, people from various agencies use the same “jargon” or “language” when interacting with each other, which makes for a more coordinate response effort.

Modular organization

“Modular organization” is the method by which the ICS organizational structure develops, based upon the type and size of an incident. The organization's staff builds from the top down as the incident grows – and as needed - with responsibility placed with the Incident Commander. Basically, an ICS organizational chart on an incident could consist of one person or hundreds. If one person can handle the incident, then that is all that should be used.

The modular organization method and its flexibility at the field response level allow it to rapidly adjust, by expanding or downsizing resources, depending on the needs of each incident. Aside from the Incident Commander, there is no required structure or order in which positions are filled. Incidents usually start with a few resources and expand as necessary. It is not necessary to implement all modular levels of the ICS organization.

An important aspect of the modularity in ICS at the field response level is that there is nothing to

prohibit the Incident Commander from activating one or more units in various sections without first activating the section organizational element. However, it is important to maintain the ICS principle of span-of-control, one supervisor to three to seven staff members.

Unified command

Unified command structure is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident (either geographically or functionally) to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, autonomy, responsibility or accountability. Essentially, unified command is when multiple agencies with jurisdiction over an incident "share" command duties.

Consolidated Action Plans

"Consolidated action plans" identify objectives and strategies made by the Incident Commander for a particular incident, based upon the requirements of the affected jurisdiction. In the case of unified command, the incident objectives must adequately reflect the policy and needs of all the jurisdictional agencies. The consolidated action plans for an incident documents the tactical and support activities required for the operational period. In other words, a consolidated action plan is sort of a like a "plan of the day" on how to deal with an emergency or other incident.

Span-of-control

Manageable span-of-control within ICS is a limitation on the number of emergency response personnel who can effectively be supervised or directed by an individual supervisor. The type of incident, the nature of the response or task, distance, and safety will influence the span-of-control range. The ordinary span-of-control range is between three and seven personnel.

Pre-designated incident facilities

The need for pre-designated incident facilities is identified within ICS. That is, locations for Emergency Operations Centers, support facilities, and other buildings are known as part of the emergency planning process. The determination of the types and locations of facilities to be used will be based upon the requirements of the incident.

Comprehensive resource management

Resource management includes identification, grouping, assignment and tracking of incident resources.

Integrated communications

Communications for the incident should be integrated and managed through the use of a common communications plan and an incident-based communications center established for

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the use of tactical and support resources assigned to the incident.

4.4.2 ICS Management Functions

In order to effectively manage emergencies and other incidents, there are five incident management (emergency management) functions: management; operations; planning/intelligence; logistics; and finance/administration. The five management functions are the foundation upon which the ICS organization develops. They apply to handling a routine emergency, organizing for a major incident, or managing a major response to a disaster.

Initially, the incident commander may be performing all five functions. Then, as the incident grows, each function may be established as separate sections within the organization. Each of these sections may be further divided into branches, groups and units, as needed.

The five functions of the ICS management have the following responsibilities:

Management is responsible for directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority;

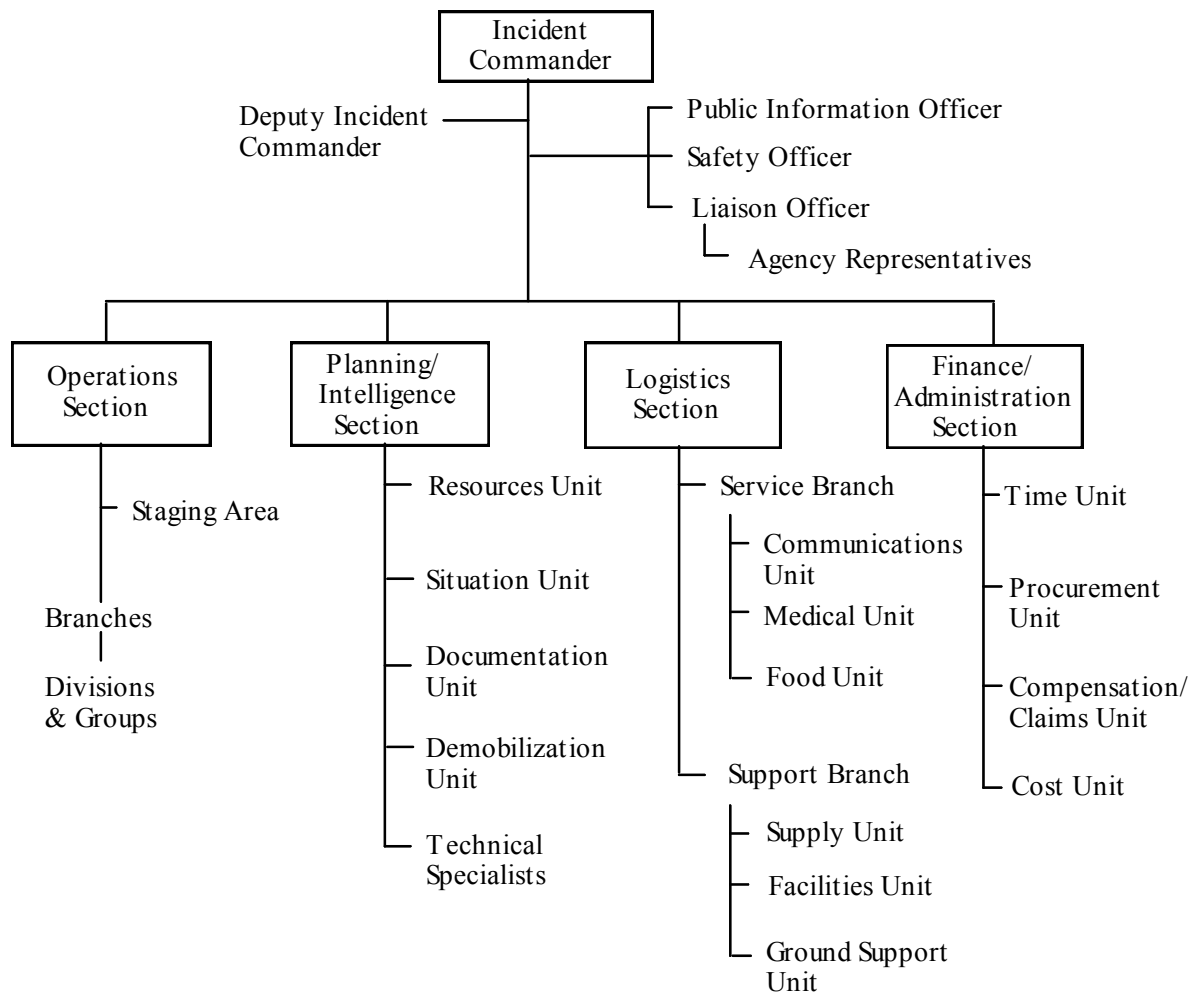
Operations is responsible for the coordinated tactical response of field operations directly applicable to or in support of the mission(s) in accordance with the Incident Action Plan;

Planning/Intelligence is responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the development of the incident;

Logistics is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and tracking the status of resources and materials in support of the incident;

Finance/Administration is responsible for fiscal and cost analysis aspects of the incident, and/or any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions.

For some incidents, and in some applications, only a few of the organizational functional elements may be required. Conversely, if there is a need to expand the organization, additional positions exist within the ICS framework to meet virtually any need. This makes it a very efficient management system. ICS establishes lines of supervisory authorities and formal reporting relationships. There is complete unity of command as each position and person within the system has a designated supervisor. Direction and supervision follows established organizational lines at all times.



4.5 Mutual Aid System

A primary foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system, which is designed to ensure that adequate resources can be provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s).

Mutual aid is a concept where one agency or jurisdiction shares its resources with other agencies or jurisdictions in times of need. A common example is the use of fire agencies, which assist each other when one jurisdiction has a large fire.

The basis for the system is the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as referenced in the California Emergency Services Act. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement created a formal process wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed in other areas. San Luis Obispo County has been a signatory to the Master Mutual Aid Agreement for over 50 years, having entered into it on December 4, 1950.

4.5.1 Mutual Aid Regions

State government can provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six mutual aid regions and three administrative regions. San Luis Obispo County is located within Mutual Aid Region I and the Southern Region for administrative functions.

Mutual Aid Region I consists of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties. There is also a Region I-A for law enforcement mutual aid, consisting of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties. The purpose of mutual aid regions is to have a system in place which can quickly provide assistance to other counties in the region. The administrative region, Southern Region which oversees these mutual aid counties also oversees Mutual Aid Region VI, which consists of counties including Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Imperial, Inyo, and Mono Counties.

4.5.2 Discipline Specific Mutual Aid

The statewide system includes several discipline specific mutual aid systems, such as fire and rescue, law enforcement and, emergency managers.

To further facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, fire and rescue and law enforcement mutual aid coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area, regional and state levels.

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Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators (RDMHC) have been identified for each mutual aid region to coordinate medical mutual aid during disasters. It is expected that, during a disaster, the San Luis Obispo Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinators will be assigned to, or liaison with, the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Center or other coordination centers, such as DOCs.

A basic role of an Operational Area mutual aid coordinator is to receive mutual aid requests, coordinate the provision of resources from within the Op Area and pass on unfilled requests to Cal OES Mutual Aid Region I. That is, each Op Area mutual aid coordinator handles and tracks requests between special districts, cities, the county, and the state.

Within San Luis Obispo County, the Sheriff's Office is the Op Area Mutual Aid Coordinator for law enforcement; Cal/County Fire is the Op Area Mutual Aid Coordinator for fire agencies; the County Office of Emergency Services provides Op Area Mutual Aid Coordinator for general emergencies, and the County Health Officer serves as the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC).

During a proclaimed emergency, the San Luis Obispo Operational Area will coordinate mutual aid requests between San Luis Obispo County, the San Luis Obispo Operational Area member jurisdictions, and the Cal OES Southern Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) or other mutual aid channels. Requests should specify, at a minimum:

The number and type of personnel needed, and/or; type and amount of equipment needed; reporting time and location; authority to who forces should report; access routes into the affected area(s); estimated duration of operations; and risks and hazards.

4.5.3 Volunteer and Private Agency Mutual Aid

Volunteer and private agencies are part of the San Luis Obispo Operational Area's mutual aid system; they are a part of the ongoing day-to-day emergency management system. The American Red Cross is the primary and essential element of our area's efforts to meet the care and shelter needs of disaster victims. Private sector medical/health resources are an essential part of the county's medical response. Volunteer and private agencies mobilize volunteers and other resources through their own systems. These agencies can be represented at the San Luis Obispo County EOC when activated, or through related Department Operations Centers.

There are two types of resources volunteer agencies provide: human and material. For example, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) provide volunteers and staff to serve in the event of a disaster or emergency to provide resources which may include health professionals, grief counselors, child care workers, animal rescue staff, shelter staff, meal servers, and caseworkers.

Material resources may include providing shelter facilities, shelter supplies, kitchen facilities, food, clothing, horse trailers, animal crates, or satellite phones. VOAD, or other non-member agencies, may also establish services such as providing drop-off points through the area for people wishing to donate items after a disaster.

The American Red Cross provides, primarily through the use of many volunteers, important emergency services within the Operational Area. On a regular basis, the American Red Cross San Luis Obispo County responds to local emergencies - single-family fires, evacuations due to hazardous material incidents, brush fires, etc.

4.5.4 Coordination of Mutual Aid Requests

Coordination of mutual aid requests goes beyond Operational Area Coordinators working as a link between special districts, cities, the county, and the state to track and fill the needs of various jurisdictions. Once mutual aid resources are obtained from other jurisdictions, those resources need to be coordinated upon their arrival at the requesting agency's destination.

Incoming mutual aid resources may be received and processed at several types of facilities, such as staging areas, mobilization centers and incident facilities.

Staging areas are used for the complete assemblage of personnel and other resources prior to being sent directly to the disaster site.

Mobilization centers are off incident locations at which emergency response personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release or reassignment. Incident facilities include Incident Command Posts, field staging areas, bases, and camps. Field staging areas are temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while awaiting tactical assignments.

4.5.5 Mutual Aid Agreements

The following depicts a sampling of mutual aid agreements of which San Luis Obispo County is a participant:

1. California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
2. San Luis Obispo County Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Agreement
3. Region 1A Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement
4. Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement
5. California Emergency Managers Mutual Aid Agreement
6. Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordination

As noted above, these are a sampling of the mutual aid agreements which local and state agencies with the county/operational area participate. Agreements are modified, updated,

and added, on an as needed basis, and are generally stand-alone documents that are worked out between specific entities or types of profession. For example, there are agreements for building inspector mutual aid, engineers, mental health, and many others.

5. EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND COORDINATION CENTERS

5.1 Field Operations Facilities

Specific field operations, such as fire suppression activities, heavy rescue from collapsed buildings, or large evacuations may require temporary facilities to work from in order to carry out their duties. Actual command of these activities will be overseen by field incident commanders (IC). Such facilities may include field command centers, which are referred as incident command posts (ICP) and staging areas for personnel, equipment, and supplies. It is the responsibility of the IC or staging area manager to remain in contact with the next emergency organization level above him or her.

5.2 Emergency Operations Centers

In the event of significant emergencies, it is beneficial to have a centralized location from which to help ensure effective coordination of response efforts. Most jurisdictions have such locations or facilities, which are called Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). An EOC is a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed. EOC facilities are used at the local government level, operational areas, regions, and state.

SEMS regulations require that when a local government EOC is activated, communications and coordination shall be established between the Incident Commander(s) and the Department Operations Center(s) to the EOC or between the Incident Commander(s) and the EOC. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.

The reason for communications and coordination needing to be established with an EOC is that one of the purposes of an EOC is to serve as a centralized control point for coordinating response efforts within a single jurisdiction, as well as between multiple jurisdictions in an Operational Area, or within a region of the state.

5.2.1 SLO County EOC and Operational Area EOC

The San Luis Obispo County EOC, which also serves as the Operational Area EOC, can be staffed to a level needed for any particular situation. Staffing in the SLO County EOC is based on the functions needed but may include emergency management representatives from the Sheriff's Department, County/CAL FIRE, California Highway Patrol, Public Health Department, Emergency Medical Services Agency, Caltrans, American Red Cross, County Department of Social Services, County Office of Education, utility companies, County Public Works, and other

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agencies as needed.

SEMS regulations state that communications and coordination shall be established between a local government EOC, when activated, and any state or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident occurring within that local government's boundaries. SEMS regulations also dictate that local government shall use multiagency or interagency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.

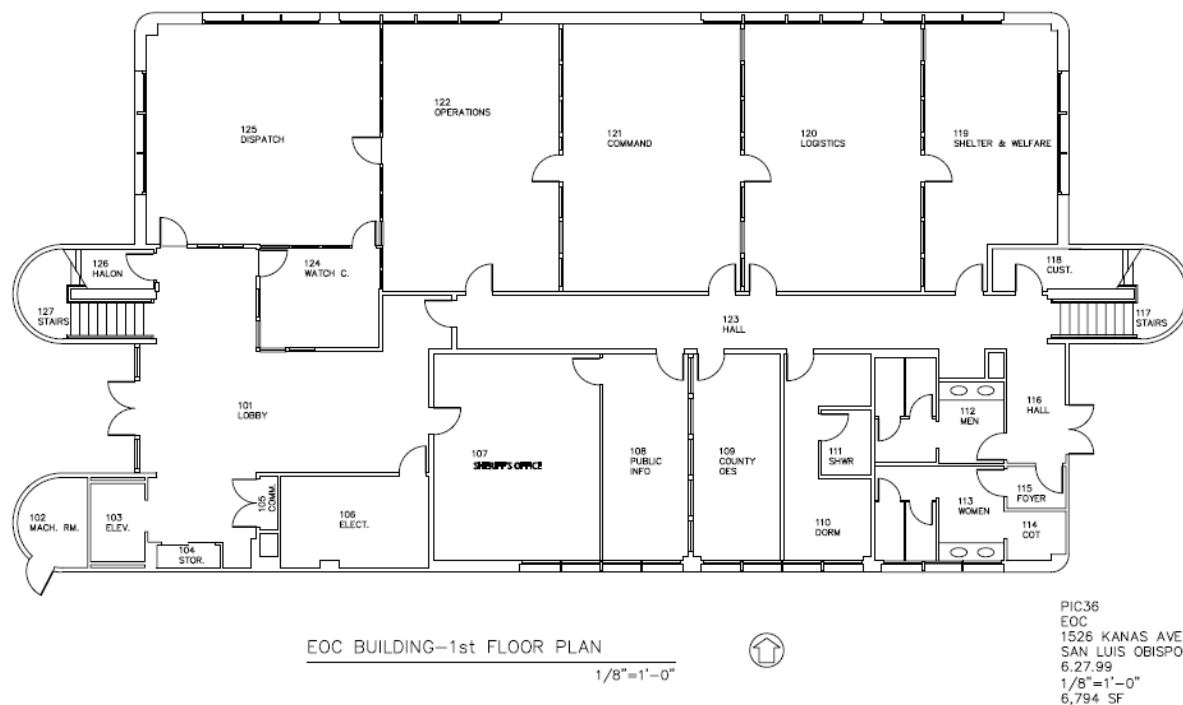
Within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area, the coordination efforts involve a dual role for the County/Operational EOC. As the County EOC, communications and coordination with and between county and related agency resources in the field and other locations takes place. As the Operational Area EOC, communications and coordination takes place with other jurisdictions and agencies, such as city EOCs, city PSAPs, County Office of Education, and other entities.

Another function of the County/Operational Area EOC may be to provide emergency news and information. Besides having communications equipment for sending out emergency information, a Joint Information Center located near the EOC can be used to provide updated information to the news media.

The SLO County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Center is a 12,600 square foot facility located about five miles west of San Luis Obispo, near Camp San Luis. It also houses the Sheriff's Department dispatch center, Watch Commander, and some related patrol staff.

The EOC also serves as the primary location to activate public alert and notification systems including; the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Tone Alert System, Early Warning System sirens, and the Reverse 911 system.

The EOC has an emergency supply of water, and the county jail is nearby for emergency feeding purposes. The EOC has a generator capable of providing essential electrical needs for the building.



5.2.2 Other EOC Locations and Alternates

Activation or use of an EOC does not always mean actually using a formal pre-determined physical facility; an EOC is more than an actual physical building. Any location from which centralized emergency management can be performed may be used as an EOC. If centralized emergency management can be performed at a certain place, that location in essence functions as an EOC. For example, for a minor incident requiring OA response and coordination, if such response and coordination can be performed by county OES from their day-to-day offices or other location, there is no requirement and may not be a need to staff and use pre-determined select physical EOC facilities.

In the event the County EOC becomes unusable for some reason there is a reciprocal agreement with the city of Atascadero, and the city of Paso Robles to use one of their EOC or related facilities as an alternate. There are also other facilities which could be used for EOC functions within the Operational Areas. It should be noted that an EOC can be set up and used at any workable location as needed.

As of December 2016, work was under way on an additional alternate EOC.

5.2.3 Regional Emergency Operations Center and the State Operations Center

The State of CA has regional and state level emergency operations centers that can be activated to coordinate emergency operations. These facilities can be activated when an Operational Area EOC is activated to help coordinate mutual aid requests and other assistance.

5.2.4 EOC Activation Criteria

The San Luis Obispo County EOC is activated when support for a field response is needed, to coordinate response activities between agencies or jurisdictions, to monitor multi-agency or multi-jurisdiction response efforts, or for other reasons noted below.

Activation may involve partial or full staffing, depending on the emergency and the support required. SEMS regulations list certain circumstances when an Operational Area EOC must be activated per regulations. The SEMS circumstances include:

- A local government within the Operational Area has activated its EOC and requested activation of the Operational Area EOC to support its emergency operations;
- Two or more cities within the Operational Area proclaim a local emergency;
- The county and one or more cities proclaim a local emergency;
- A city, city and county, or county requests a Governor's State of Emergency Proclamation, as defined in the San Luis Obispo County Government Code §8558(b);
- A State of Emergency is proclaimed by the Governor for the county or two or more cities within the Operational Area;
- The Operational Area requests resources from outside its boundaries, *except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements such as fire or law enforcement mutual aid*; and
- The Operational Area has received resource requests from outside its boundaries, *except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements such as fire or law enforcement mutual aid*.

Under SEMS, the circumstances listed above require activation of the San Luis Obispo Operational Area EOC. Other than these circumstances, the activation of the EOC is based on the circumstances of individual incidents.

An EOC activation does not mean the EOC facility itself will be staffed. An EOC is a function

and can be set up or activated using any location which can serve the current need of coordinating actions within the Operational Area.

5.2.5 EOC Activation Levels

The State of California's Emergency Plan defines three activation levels for an EOC. These levels are defined by the staffing required and range from a minor activation, or Level Three, to a full activation, or Level One. To ensure consistency, the San Luis Obispo County will utilize these activation levels for the Operational Area EOC.

The EOC staffing needed to support the emergency will be based on the type and severity of the incident as well as the current needs of that response. Any decision to activate the County EOC rests with the County Emergency Services Director or his or her authorized representative.

Level Three: Minimal Activation

This activation level is a minimum activation. This level may be used for situations which initially only require a few people, e.g., alerts of storms, tsunamis; or monitoring of a low risk planned event.

Minimal section staff such as the Situation Status Unit, or an Information Officer may be included in this level.

Level Two: Moderate Activation

This activation level is used for emergencies or planned events that would require more than a minimum staff but would not call for a full activation of all organization elements.

Ongoing assessment of staffing will be required to demobilize functions or add additional staff to functions as necessary based upon event considerations. Representatives to the EOC from other agencies or jurisdictions may be requested under Level Two.

Level One: Full Activation

A catastrophic (Level 1) emergency involves the following conditions:

Level One activation involves a full activation of all organizational elements and all EOC Sections. Level One would normally be the initial activation during any major or catastrophic emergency.

5.2.6 EOC Call Out Authority

The San Luis Obispo County Emergency Services Director or his/her designee (which may include Emergency Services Coordinators) may activate the EOC call out list when a disaster

occurs or threatens to occur.

One of the ways County OES may be notified of situations that may need some level of activation is by the Sheriff's Office Watch Commander. The Watch Command has a contact list of County OES and certain other county agency staff. In such cases, the Watch Commander provides the Duty OES Officer or other contact person with information on the incident or disaster, identifying damage sustained, current response actions, resource status, etc. Based on the information provided by the watch commander, the duty coordinator can determine what, if any, additional action needs to be taken, including EOC activation.

5.2.7 Emergency Operations Center Call Out Lists

County EOC emergency call lists are maintained for use when the EOC needs to be activated. The lists are only implemented when directed by a county employee who has been given authority to activate the EOC or related facilities, such as a Department Operations Center (DOC).

Contact lists are maintained by County OES. Each County OES Duty Officer has a Basic Activation Guide which includes call out lists.

5.2.8 Emergency Operations Center Operations

SEMS regulations state that communications and coordination shall be established between a local government EOC, when activated, and any state or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident occurring within that local government's boundaries.

SEMS regulations also dictate that local government shall use multiagency or interagency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.

The emergency management organization used in the County EOC is based on SEMS and the National Incident Management System.

Included in this plan include activation levels for the EOC, suggested departments to fill functions within the EOC as well as guidelines for what each function in the EOC is responsible for. Specific checklists for EOC positions are included as an annex. These position duties and functions are living documents which may be changed, updated, and/or revised as needed outside the approval process used for the overall Emergency Operations Plan.

When activated, the County EOC staff may be doing multiple tasks while coordinating Operational Area and county government level functions.

5.3 Department Operations Centers (DOCs)

Departments Operations Centers (DOC) are smaller facilities or locations that coordinate the response of specific disciplines. Department Operations Centers allow for coordination between disciplines throughout the Operational Area.

Department Operations Centers (DOC) are facilities or locations that coordinate the response of specific disciplines. When an EOC is activated, a DOC can also serve as the link between a certain discipline/entity and the field response.

DOCs can also be used for a stand-alone discipline response. As an example, County Public Works operates a DOC (which has been referred to as their storm center) to coordinate response of their resources during severe winter storms, when landslides and trees down on roads need to be responded to and the situations handled.

In addition to Public Works, other agencies which have DOCs and interact with the County EOC include Public Health, American Red Cross, County Office of Education, AT&T, Southern California Gas Company, and the County/Cal Fire Emergency Command Center.

5.4 Joint Information Center

A Joint Information Center (JIC) is a centralized location to provide coordinated emergency information to the news media and/or other audiences. The term “Joint” refers to the fact that various agencies or jurisdictions come together to provide information at a centralized location.

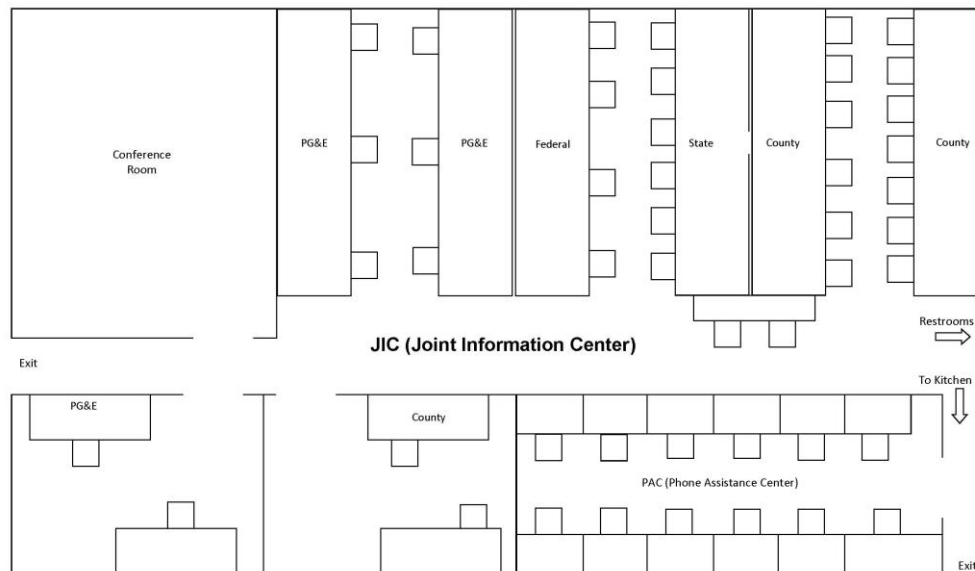
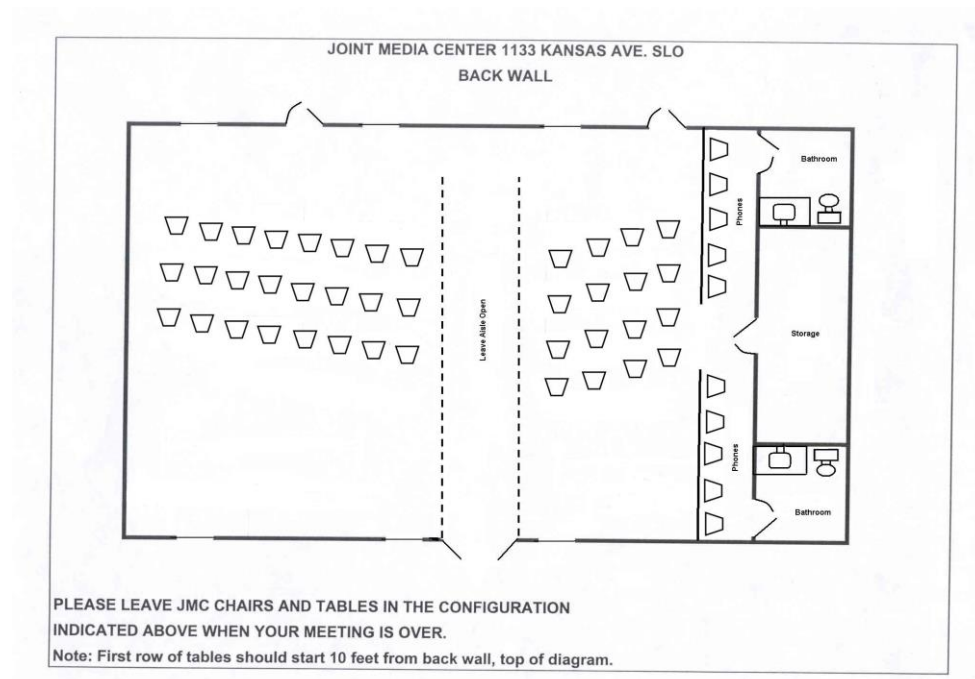
JICs may be established at various levels of government or at incident. The San Luis Obispo County primary JIC is located on Kansas Avenue, rural San Luis Obispo, near the County EOC. Co-located in the JIC is PG&E, although the facility can be used for any emergency information need by various agencies. Within the JIC is a phone assistance center for taking inquiries during large emergencies and a social media functional set up.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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Part One – General Information

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6. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

See Annex Two – Continuity of Government

7. OPERATIONAL AREA COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION**7.1 Operational Area Concept - Operational Area Coordination**

For emergency management purposes, an Operational Area (OA) consists of all local governments located within the geographical boundaries of a county. An OA is used by the county and other local political subdivisions for the coordination of emergency management information and resources, and serves as a link between the local government level and the regional level of the state

An OA is used by the county and other local political subdivisions for the coordination of information and resources, and to serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operations centers and the operation centers of the political subdivisions within the OA. Basically, emergency response actions within an OA are coordinated by one entity when necessary during large emergencies. This ensures a coordinated response throughout the county regardless of jurisdiction. The entity that coordinates the OA also serves as a link between the OA/local agencies and Cal OES.

A simply analogy to the Operational Area concept is a musical band with many players: within the band the many players play different instruments, making a variety of music. In order for the music they each produce to come together as one piece, someone needs to coordinate the band members, which is the job of a conductor.

The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors formally established the San Luis Obispo Operational Area with the adoption of the County's revised Emergency Operations Plan on November 21, 1995. Additional information specific to the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area can found in Part 5 of this Emergency Operations Plan.

7.2 Crisis Management and Consequence Management

For purposes of describing the functional and operational aspects of emergency management and response, two inter-related phases known as "crisis" and "consequence" management will be used. These phases were articulated at the federal level in Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), by President Clinton, to describe the division of responsibilities among federal agencies. This terminology can also be used to provide an overview of how local efforts are coordinated, as well as how integrated local, state, and federal efforts may work.

HSPD-5 reads, in part, as follows:

To prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, the United States Government shall establish a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. The objective of the United States Government is to ensure that all levels of government across the Nation have the capability to work efficiently and effectively together, using a national approach to domestic incident management. In these efforts, with regard to domestic incidents, the United States Government treats crisis management and consequence management as a single, integrated function, rather than as two separate functions.

Although the above reference is to treating crisis management and consequence management as a single, integrated function, describing the two concepts as outlined in PDD-39 may help provide an overview of how response can be coordinated.

Crisis management, as a concept in the law enforcement field, is essentially law enforcement preparedness efforts and response to the incident, including to the criminals or terrorists, and their weapons. It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

The federal crisis management concept is led by the FBI with assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. However, joint or unified command may be established between federal and local law enforcement agencies.

Consequence management, as a concept within the law enforcement field, addresses the consequences of terrorism or the incident, the effects upon people, their property, and their communities. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to government, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences.

PDD-39 designated the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the lead agency for crisis management and terrorism investigations. However, it is almost always local authorities who must address the initial response. It is their efforts in the minutes following a terrorist act that we rely on to save lives, contain the scope of the crisis, and apprehend terrorists who may be fleeing the scene.

PDD-39 also designated the Federal Emergency Management Agency as the lead agency for consequence management; although local jurisdictions have the responsibility to manage the consequences of terrorist incidents occurring within their areas during the critical hours before federal assistance can arrive.

Essentially, crisis management describes the criminal investigation and related law enforcement issues while consequence management describes taking care of the victims or potential victims and related issues.

The State of California and local agencies exercise preeminent authority to make decisions

regarding the consequences of terrorism. Under National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) this authority would normally rest with the Incident Commander and local emergency services organization. The federal government provides assistance as required.

7.3 Communications Systems

Communication System links among local and state agencies, and the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, include the following types:

- Commercial Telephone
- Interjurisdictional Dedicated Telephone System (Red Phone)
- California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)
- Dedicated Telephone Lines (Direct Intercom)
- County and Other Government Radio Networks
- California and National Advance Warning System (CAWAS/NAWAS)
- Radio Links with Diablo Canyon Power Plant
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
- Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)
- WebEOC and CalEOC

7.4 Twenty-four Hour Communications Capability

A primary communications with the County EOC facility is provided by the County Sheriff's Department communications center. This center provides primary dispatching for the Sheriff's Department, all ambulance services in the county. This communications center also has direct contact with such agencies as the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection/County Fire, police departments within the county, and city fire department dispatch centers. Primary communications are via county radio systems, dedicated direct telephone lines, and commercial telephone lines.

In the event of a disaster or large emergency affecting communications, radio systems (including repeaters) are generally provided with backup power. An alternative system is the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) radios and personnel. RACES has radio and computer communications systems located in the County EOC that can be operated independently of county systems. RACES systems are self-contained, and include mobile radios that operate using batteries. RACES systems are also located at other locations throughout the county, including some city EOCs.

The County Sheriff Watch Commander's (WC) office serves as the county's two-way contact with state and national warning systems. The California Advanced Warning System (CAWAS) and National Advanced Warning System (NAWAS) communications hardware is located in the WC's office.

7.5 EOC Communications

Communications between agencies and jurisdictions includes direct radio contact, dedicated telephone lines, mobile radios, and a system provided by the Radio Amateurs Civil Emergency Services (RACES). There is also a satellite communications system which allows contact between the Operation Area EOC and Cal OES, as well as other locations throughout the state.

In addition to other communications channels, this interaction can include the use of San Luis Obispo's County WebEOC as well as Cal OES' WebEOC. WebEOC is an emergency management software system used for emergency management coordination.

A vital part of responding to any type of emergency is the ability to communicate between various jurisdictions, agencies, and emergency responders. After an incident such as an earthquake, normal communications such as telephone service may be disrupted and surviving radio systems may be overloaded. As a result, and in order to enhance existing communications, the county is fortunate to have the services of the Radio Amateurs in Civil Emergencies (RACES) organization.

RACES is made up of a dedicated group of ham operators who can provide radio service to literally any location, jurisdiction, or entity in the county. RACES also has communications capabilities to Sacramento, as well as other areas, which allows contact with the Cal OES State Warning Center near Sacramento.

7.6 Communications Policies and Procedures

Since few uncommitted communications resources exist, the county system should be considered as all that is available during an emergency. Emergency reserve equipment is usually earmarked for use by the jurisdiction possessing it, and is thus not readily available for diversion to other jurisdictions. However, all county, state and federal communications resources can be accessed through the existing mutual aid systems, i.e. county operational areas, Cal OES Regions, etc.

RACES radio operators will be used to back up and augment county communications systems. Special consideration will be given to employing them to augment disaster operations, including medical activities, public information activities, and uses such as shelter communications.

7.7 Cal OES WebEOC (CalEOC)

In late 2013, Cal OES replaced the State's Response Information Management System (RIMS), an online emergency management software, with WebEOC. Cal OES refers to their WebEOC as CalEOC. CalEOC is intended to improve local and state agency abilities to coordinate response to major disasters by improving their ability to respond to, manage and coordinate

requests for resources; and collect, process, and disseminate information during and after a disaster.

CalEOC can be accessed and used by any authorized user from any personal computer with access to the internet. The following reports or requests are examples of information that can be provided to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services via CalEOC during and after the emergency or disaster:

- Situation Status Reports;
- Mutual Aid Requests;
- Local Declarations, Gubernatorial, and Presidential Declaration requests;
- After Action Reports

7.8 Cal OES Region Information Coordination

Transmission of information to the State's Southern Region Emergency Operations Center can be accomplished electronically using CalEOC. If the regular telephone lines servicing the county are not operable, a satellite system can be used to link to the State. This system, called the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), allows San Luis Obispo County to link with other counties/operational areas, Cal OES, and other, related entities throughout California.

Critical information from the County of San Luis Obispo and the San Luis Obispo Operational Area will be submitted to the State's Southern Region EOC using CalEOC to report an overview report of an emergency/disaster, as well as specific situation reports to be used for regular updates on an incident.

7.9 Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)

The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) is a communications system designed to provide information between state, local, and federal agencies. OASIS is a communications system that consists of computer software, and hardware equipment. The hardware portion of OASIS includes a satellite system in each operational area linked to selected state, federal, and local agencies. The satellite dish for the San Luis Obispo OA is located outside the County EOC. The system is used by accessing telephones in the County OES room and on the Watch Commander's telephone console.

8. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

Training, exercises, and drills occur on a regular basis by various public safety, emergency management, and related agencies throughout the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area. This includes training with interagency teams such as the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team and the Bomb Task Force, drills by individual agencies and jurisdictions, and exercises which involve a large number of agencies and jurisdictions.

8.1 Training

The San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) maintains information which is available to county departments and Operational Area cities on training opportunities associated with many aspects of emergency management. Individual departments are responsible for maintaining training records, and for forwarding copies to County OES. County departments with responsibilities under this plan must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out these responsibilities. County OES is an agency which coordinates and can assist with county department/agency training needs related to SEMS and related emergency management training.

County OES can help determine the appropriate level(s) of National Incident Management System (NIMS) and/or SEMS instruction for each member of the San Luis Obispo County emergency organization, other than field personnel. The determination will be based on individuals' potential assignments during emergency response.

County OES or appropriate county department heads or delegated staff should ensure that all emergency response personnel can demonstrate and maintain, to the level deemed appropriate, the minimum NIMS requirements, as well as SEMS performance objectives as contained in the Approved Course of Instruction (ACI) Syllabus referenced in the SEMS regulations.

Additionally, County OES should ensure that these objectives are met through the completion of materials from the ACI or other sources which met the performance objectives, and incorporation of the objectives into exercises. Documentation of SEMS are related training should be obtained for each training session. Documentation can be forwarded to County OES for retention.

Training with, and between, interagency organizations such as hazardous material teams and the bomb task force, and between cooperative agencies is the responsibility of those individual agencies.

8.2 Exercises

A good method of training emergency responders is through exercises. Exercises allow responders and others to become familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems which they will actually use in emergency situations. County OES is a primary agency responsible for coordinating planning of emergency exercises for San Luis Obispo County which involve EOC use of nuclear power plant scenarios.

Exercises should be conducted on a regular basis to maintain readiness. Exercises should include as many Operational Area member jurisdictions as possible, depending on drill/exercise scenarios. County OES can assist with documenting OA exercises by conducting an exercise

review, using the information obtained from the review and other sources to revise related emergency plans and procedures.

After Action Reports in a template format provided by Cal OES can be used to document exercises and actual significant response.

Interagency and interjurisdictional exercises that test SEMS field, local, and Operational Area overall emergency management response and coordination should be coordinated by the Operational Area discipline or related agency responsible for the particular subject. For example, bioterrorism issues may be coordinated by the County Health Agency, annual pre-wildland fire season training between various fire departments by Cal/County Fire or the Fire Chief's Association of San Luis Obispo County, and nuclear power plant emergency exercise may be done by County OES.

9. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

The public's response to any emergency is based on an understanding of the nature of the emergency, the potential hazards, the likely response of emergency services, and knowledge of what individuals and groups should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery. Public awareness and education prior to an emergency or disaster will directly affect San Luis Obispo County's emergency operations and recovery efforts.

Agencies such as the American Red Cross and the San Luis Obispo County's Office of Emergency Services can provide direction to people on how to obtain emergency preparedness information from local, state and federal sources. County OES also works with the owner/operator of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant to assist them with providing public education and preparedness information for the public in the event of an emergency at the plant that could affect public health and safety.

Public education programs such as those run by the Cal/County Fire's Fire Prevention Bureau, other fire agencies, and the Sheriff's Office are an important part of preparedness efforts, teaching and informing citizens about aspects of fire prevention, fire protection, crime prevention, and related property and life safety issues. Each year thousands of children and adults receive individual training and exposure to fire safety and other life and property safety issues.

Emergency management and public safety agencies may also provide special emphasis on specific hazards during certain months throughout the calendar year, aiding in the disaster preparation and education of the communities within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area.

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San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan

PART 2 – EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

1. Emergency Organization

San Luis Obispo County is fortunate to have public agencies which work well together on a day-to-day basis to provide integrated safety, emergency management, and related services countywide. Many agencies, jurisdictions, groups, and other organizations work cooperatively on a regular basis. This cooperative effort has resulted in enhanced readiness for many natural and human caused emergencies or disasters.

In addition to public agencies throughout the Operational Area, support groups made up of citizen volunteers such as the various Sheriff's Search and Rescue teams, American Red Cross, volunteer police patrols, and neighborhood watch organizations make up an integrated system of public service and are essential to serving the needs of disaster victims, providing support services such as shelter, service centers, and actual field response. These organizations have cooperated and interacted for many years within and throughout San Luis Obispo County.

2. San Luis Obispo County Emergency Organization

2.1 Public Employees as Disaster Service Worker

The formal description of the county's emergency organization is outlined in section 2.80.110 of the San Luis Obispo County Code. Section 2.80.110 reads as follows:

All officers and employees of this county, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations and persons who may by agreement or operation of law (including persons impressed into service under the provisions of Section 2.80.080(3) of this chapter) be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this county during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of this county. (Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

In addition to the above referenced County Code city, county or state agency or public district employees are, by State law, Disaster Service Workers. The roles and responsibilities for Disaster Service Workers are authorized by the California Emergency Services Act and are defined in the California Code. {California Government Code 3100-31 02; Labor Code 3211.92(b)}

Section 2.80.060 of the County Code also creates the Office of Emergency Services and states that the County Administrative Officer shall be the Director of Emergency Services (the term Director of Emergency Services is commonly referred to as Emergency Services Director [ESD]).

The emergency organization of San Luis Obispo County includes all employees. If a Local

Emergency is proclaimed during normal work hours, employees will be expected to remain at work to respond to the emergency needs of our community. If a Local Emergency is proclaimed outside of normal work hours, employees may be called back to work.

As all employees are considered disaster service workers, departments are encouraged to support the planning and response efforts prior to an emergency occurring. Such support may include allowing staff participation from various departments from time-to-time in order to serve roles in the Emergency Operations Center or other locations during exercises, drills, or training, outside of an employee's day-to-day departmental duties or functions, as requested by the County Administrator and/or his authorized designee(s).

In order for public employees to be effective Disaster Service Workers, it is important to be assured that employee's family members are safe and secure. The best way to have this assurance is to be prepared for a possible emergency by having personal/family emergency plans. It is vital that every employee take the necessary steps to prepare themselves and their families.

The matrixes in this section provide an overview of the roles and responsibilities for certain functions within the county and related agency emergency organization, as well as state and federal agencies.

3. Emergency Organization Support

While county and other public agency employees make up the emergency organization and are Disaster Service Workers, it is important that know the status of their families and loved ones. In addition to each employee having the personal responsibility of developing a family emergency plan, it is recognized that employees and other disaster workers will have a need to know the status of their family and loved ones after a disaster.

As such, consideration should be given to addressing employee's needs when they are serving the public during or after an emergency. As necessary, consideration should be given to staffing a position in the EOC or Department Operations Centers or in individual departments without DOCs, as appropriate and as needed, which can be a contact and liaison between county and/or other employees and their families.

Additional considerations during long term events may be a need to establish temporary child care for disaster workers, and possibly instructing those overseeing response efforts to release employees as possible. This is not a full release of the employee from working on the event, unless the event is soon terminated.

It is recognized that disaster workers – and other workers – can be much more effective in their public duties when they know their families and other loved ones are safe, and that other issues related to their personal lives are okay or at the least are okay for the time being.

4. Operational Area Coordination

Within the State of California, and as defined in the Standardized Emergency Management System, emergency management is coordinated using various geographical levels. Local agencies such as special districts, cities, and counties, are generally responsible for emergency management within their respective jurisdictions. However, when an emergency or other incident affects more than one jurisdiction, or that jurisdiction needs assistance, the next level up of emergency management coordination is the Operational Area (OA).

An OA is used by the county and other local political subdivisions for the coordination of information and resources, and to serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operation centers and the operation centers of the political subdivisions within the operational area. Basically, emergency response actions within an OA are coordinated by a singular entity when necessary during large emergencies to help ensure a coordinated response. The entity that coordinates the OA also serves as a link between local agencies and Cal OES or other state and/or federal agencies.

A copy of the Operational Area Memorandum of Understanding can be found in Part 5 of this Emergency Operations Plan. The OA MOU was developed when initial development and compliance with SEMS made the use of such an agreement desirable. Any local jurisdiction or entity within San Luis Obispo County is considered part of the OA for emergency management coordination purposes whether or not they signed the MOU.

4.1 San Luis Obispo County OA Emergency Management Cooperation

To help explain how public safety and emergency management concepts are used in San Luis Obispo County, following is a summary and overview information on interagency coordination in the Operational Area.

4.2 Overview of Day-to-Day Public Safety Agency Interaction

Routine emergencies and incidents are handled by agencies within specific jurisdictions to provide the best service for each of their jurisdictions as well as for the general common good on a daily basis.

Examples of this routine coordination are as follows:

Local agencies also interact cooperatively and effectively with State agencies such as the California Highway Patrol, which has two patrol area offices, a Coastal Division, and an air operations base located in Paso Robles. CHP aircraft provide support to law enforcement agencies throughout the county as well as outside of San Luis Obispo County.

Fire agencies within the OA include seven incorporated cities each having their own full service fire agency or served by contracted or a consolidate fire authority agreement. There are eight

fire districts and County Fire serving the unincorporated areas. A number of these agencies provide paramedic services within their jurisdictions. Camp Roberts, Atascadero State Hospital, CDCR's California Men's Colony Prison, Hearst Castle and Diablo Canyon each have their own fire department and they interact with local departments.

A private ambulance company and the Cambria Healthcare District also provide paramedic service to the community. Ambulance service throughout the county, including in the incorporated cities, is coordinated by Medical Communications located at Sheriff's Dispatch.

An important hazardous materials response resource in the OA is the San Luis Obispo County Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team. The Team is made up of members from fire agencies throughout the OA, under a Joint Powers Agreement. The Team is capable of responding to hazardous materials incidents up to and including level A. In addition, the County Division of Environmental Health provides technical specialist support to the team. Most local fire agencies are also able to provide decontamination services to members of the Haz Mat Team as necessary.

When incidents expand beyond what can be handled on a routine basis, other levels of coordination should be brought in.

4.3 Interagency Coordination between SEMS levels

Any emergency involving many agencies or jurisdictions means that those agencies and jurisdictions need to work together. The SEMS terms for this coordination is Multiagency or Interagency coordination, which means participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS/emergency organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

4.4 Coordination with Field Response and Local Level

Field response level and local government level interact via direct communications between field personnel and the local government's EOC or Public Safety Answer Point (PSAP) communications center (often referred to as dispatch centers for police, fire, and other agencies), or with other coordination centers. Within each jurisdiction additional communication is made between field response staff and Department Operations Centers (DOC).

When communications occur between field personnel and their jurisdiction's DOC, the DOC in turn coordinates and communicates with the jurisdictional EOC or PSAP, as appropriate.

The appropriate San Luis Obispo County EOC Section/branch or group will coordinate with DOCs to obtain information for advance planning, logistical needs, available personnel and equipment resources, and other information as required. The DOCs will assist the San Luis

Obispo County EOC in supporting field operations, since they coordinate their discipline specific field operations.

When no Departmental Operations Centers (DOCs) or other agency EOCs are activated, the Incident Commander(s) operating in the field may coordinate with the Operations Section in the County EOC.

It may be possible that DOCs are staffed when an EOC is not necessary. In those situations, Operational Area jurisdictions coordinating or working with the particular DOC with directly communicate and coordinate with each other (such as the Sheriff's Department or County OES working with the Public Works DOC during a severe storm).

In addition to local agency to OA links, the San Luis Obispo OA is in the somewhat distinct position of having many locally based state agencies. Due to the significance of some of these agencies to the OA, Caltrans District V, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) California Men's Colony, Cal Poly, Camp San Luis and Camp Roberts, the OA liaisons directly with these agencies. Other than routine interactions, OA to locally based State agency interaction information is forwarded to Cal OES Southern Region during OA/EOC activation.

4.5 Local EOC to SLO OA EOC

Direct communications and coordination will be established between San Luis Obispo County and any Operational Area member jurisdictions' activated EOC. Additionally, as time and resources permits, communications will be established with other member jurisdictions which have not activated their EOCs. Initially, communications will be established by any means available and with whoever is available, regardless of his/her functional EOC position. Ideally, communications and coordination with the city EOCs will occur along functional lines.

An agency representative from each Operational Area and related jurisdiction which has activated its EOC should establish direct communication with the San Luis Obispo County EOC. Local cities and possibly other local agency jurisdictions, and possibly Cal Poly, whenever feasible, should consider sending an agency representative to the San Luis Obispo County EOC.

Through means such as direct phone links with the seven cities and Cal Poly, government radio frequencies, commercial phone systems and Radio Amateurs in Civil Emergencies (RACES), the County Emergency Operations Center communicates with the various local jurisdictions throughout the Operational Area.

Through the interagency coordination process, the County Emergency Operations Center acts as the Operational Area primary coordination point for situation status information as well as response and recovery coordination. The county also works with locally based state and

federal agencies to ensure they are integrated into Operational Area emergency operations, as appropriate.

These coordination efforts are intended to result in a cooperative countywide response and recovery effort which will benefit the overall Operational Area, each jurisdiction, and the public.

4.5 Operational Area/OA EOC AND Cal OES Regional Communications

Coordination links between the OA and Cal OES consist of routine emergency planning interactions on a regular basis and direction, coordination, and communication with the Regional EOC (REOC) or other State liaison points during emergencies or disasters requiring EOC activation. Coordination links include providing OA situation status to the REOC, making resource requests, notifying REOC of OA resource status, keeping REOC informed on the status of resources provided through them, providing damage assessment information to REOC, and receiving similar situation status information from REOC.

Coordination and communications between the County EOC and the Southern Regional EOC should, if possible, generally occur between the five SEMS functions. Direct coordination and communications will also be established between the Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinators, who are located in the County EOC, and the Region's Mutual Aid Coordinator, who are located in the State's Southern Regional EOC. These coordinators may be functioning from their respective Operational Area and regional EOC or from other locations depending on the situation and the mutual aid system.

General emergency coordination and communications with the Southern Region Emergency Operations Center (REOC) are important since the REOC serves as the primary liaison or link with many state and federal agencies and resources. There is one primary method and one alternate method for the Operational Area to coordinate with the Southern EOC:

Primary Method - The REOC sends a field representative to the Operational Area.

Alternate Method - The Operational Area and the REOC coordinate through various communications systems as described elsewhere in this plan, including phone, various radio, systems, and online such as the use of WebEOC and/or CalEOC.

4.6 SLO Operational Area/OA EOC and State Warning Center/State Operations Center Communications

Coordination between the San Luis Obispo County OA and the Cal OES State Warning Center (SWC) or the State Operations Center (SOC), both located near Sacramento, is minimal except during the initial stages of an incident occurring after business hours. The OA's primary direct link with the State Warning Center is through the Sheriff's Watch Commander. After initial notification procedures the OA will generally make follow up links with the Southern Region.

4.7 Field Response and State and Federal Field Response

When a state or federal agency is involved in field operations during an emergency, coordination can be established with appropriate local agencies within the Operational Area or specific jurisdiction where the incident has occurred.

Logistically, coordination with state and federal field responders generally occurs between local agencies within the same disciplines as the involved state and federal agencies. For example, the California Highway Patrol and local law enforcement have established channels of communication, as do local law enforcement and the FBI, local emergency management agencies have established channels of communications with state and federal agencies, as do public health and many other disciplines.

State agency field response may result from terrorism, a flood fight effort, oil spill, hazardous materials accident or other hazard scenarios. Federal field response could result from the same scenarios or unique situations such as a military aircraft accident (where the federal military authorities have command authority).

Due to federal and state agencies having jurisdiction in some types of emergencies and related situations, some incidents may result in federal or state agencies having incident command authority, and in some cases possibly operating separately from local jurisdictions. However, generally there will be a need for interagency coordination between local, state, and federal agencies.

For example, while the FBI is the lead federal investigative agency for terrorism, overall management of the consequences of actual or threatened terrorist incidents is the responsibility of the affected local jurisdiction. In addition, initial response actions will most likely be led and overseen by local agencies. In the case of the terrorism example, the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Office or other law enforcement agency of jurisdiction are the lead agencies at the local level for law enforcement aspects of an incident.

As for overall emergency management coordination in general, the State, generally through coordination with Cal OES near Sacramento and the Cal OES Region Offices, may manage some or all state resources in response to the emergency needs of the other response levels as defined by SEMS (field, local government, operational area, regional), and coordinates certain mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional levels and Sacramento.

4.8 Coordination with Special Districts

The level of involvement of special districts, public utilities, private organizations, and volunteer agencies will vary considerably depending upon the kind of incident. In general, special districts or other agencies that have a statutory or jurisdictional responsibility with the incident should be represented at the incident. The form of involvement for these districts and agencies may be as

part of unified command, an agency representative, or a liaison which is able to coordinate with the San Luis Obispo County/Op Area liaison function. The emergency response role of special districts will generally be focused on their normal services and functional area of responsibility.

The emergency response role of special districts is generally focused on their normal services or functional area of responsibility. During disasters, some types of special districts will be more extensively involved in the emergency response by directly coordinating, communicating, and assisting local governments.

4.9 Coordination with Private and Volunteer Agencies

San Luis Obispo County has a number of volunteer agencies that provide valuable services not only day-to-day but in times of emergency and disaster.

The San Luis Obispo County Operational Area is fortunate to have a good Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) organization, which is coordinated by the United Way of San Luis Obispo County. VOAD is a consortium of non-profit and faith based organizations dedicated to fostering more effective service to people affected by disaster, with a commitment to cooperation, communication, coordination, and collaboration. As the lead VOAD coordinator, United Way in turn coordinates and works closely with the public agency emergency organizations, including the County. As needed, VOAD provides staff to the County EOC during its activation.

The County EOC may establish coordination with private and volunteer agencies that have multi-jurisdictional or countywide response roles related to emergencies being addressed through this EOP.

The American Red Cross (ARC) is the primary and essential element of our area's efforts to not only meet the care and shelter needs of disaster victims but to also coordinator with various volunteer organizations. ARC is an important link between local volunteers such as those noted above and the overall Operational Area emergency management system.

5. Resource Coordination

Resource requests generally will be made through discipline specific mutual aid systems where such systems are in place. Requests for resources that are normally within the inventories of the mutual aid system will go from local coordinators within each jurisdiction (special district, city, county) to the appropriate Operational Area mutual aid coordinator to a regional mutual aid coordinator. All other resource requests should be made through the logistics function at each SEMS level.

Resource requests from jurisdictions within the OA are coordinated to determine if the resource is available from other local governments or other sources within the OA. Mutual aid coordinators at each level keep track of the status of resource requests and allocations. Mutual

aid coordinators at each level should communicate and coordinate with each other to maintain current status on resource requests and allocations within the disaster area.

The OA may pass on requests to the state through immediate needs requests via voice or other prompt communications or through CalEOC.

Once requests are received, available resources will be allocated to the requesting local government, as appropriate. If requests for a specific resource exceed the supply, the available resources will be allocated consistent with the priorities established through the action planning process, or using available situations status information. The section chiefs of the County EOC and/or discipline specific mutual aid coordinators are should ensure that priorities are followed.

5.1 Cal OES Southern Region Resource Coordination

Resources that are not available within the Operational Area may generally be requested through the State, unless otherwise directed by statewide mutual aid coordinating agencies, or when using pre-established statewide or regional mutual aid systems. Resource requests should be coordinated internally at the Operational Area level before being forwarded to the regional level. The Resource Status Unit Leader in the Logistics Section, in coordination with various operations branches or functions, is generally responsible for tracking resource requests.

6. Position and function responsibilities

San Luis Obispo County Departments and assisting agencies typically take on functional responsibilities during emergencies that are similar to their day to day roles. The following chart has an overview of those responsibilities.

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6.1 Functional Responsibilities of Local Agencies and Private Organizations

	Alerting and Notification	Communications	Situation Analysis	Management	Public Information	Radiological Protection	Fire and Rescue	Access Control	Law Enforcement	Medical	Public Health	Coroner	Care and Shelter	Movement	Rescue	Construction \ Engineering	Supply and Procurement	Personnel	Transportation	Utilities
Co. Admin/OES	S		P	P	P		S											P		
Sheriff	P							P	S			P								
Co. Fire	S		S	S	S		P			S				S	P				S	
Co. Public Works			S	S										P		P	S		P	S
Co. Public Health				S		S				P	P		S							
Co. Env. Health	S					P					S									
Co. Info. Technology		P	S																	
Co. Central Services													S			S	P			
Co. Social Services	S				S								S							
Co. Auditor – Controller – Treasurer Tax Collector																	S			
Co. Counsel				S												S				
Co. Planning				S																
Co. Supt. of Schools			S										S						S	
Co. Animal Services													S							
EMSA										P	S									
Hospitals										P	S									
Private Ambulances										P										
PG&E			S			S														P
So. Cal. Gas			S																	P
ARES			S																	
ARC										S			P							
Salvation Army													S							
Cities / Cal Poly	S		S	S	S		S	S	S					S	S		S			
AT&T		S																		P

P = Principal Agency / Organization

S = Supporting Agency / Organization

6.2 County EOC Primary Emergency Management Functions and Staff Positions

Note: Staff positions are for reference or guidance only; other qualified staff may fill any functional position as needed.

The functions shown below are an overview; there are many specific duties under each function which are not included in the below overview. However, additional guidelines for many of such positions are listed later in this section as well as checklists that can be found in the Annex of this plan. In addition, specific information on many functions can be found in a number of the separate emergency and related plans and documents that are referenced in Part 5.

FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Emergency Services Director (ESD)	ESD/County Administrative Officer	Oversee and manage efforts of EOC and county emergency organization; liaison w/Board of Supervisors
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Deputy ESD/Assistant County Administrative Officer	Assist with ESD duties; act as ESD in the absence of the ESD
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Sheriff-Coroner	Oversee law enforcement response actions and function as law enforcement Operational Area Coordinator; act as alternate ESD
Deputy/Alternate ESD	County Health Agency Director	Ensure and oversee proper public health response, including emergency medical care and recovery health issues; act as alternate ESD
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Director of Public Works	Provide assistance with and oversee traffic and management, infrastructure, utilities, response and recovery efforts; act as alternate ESD

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FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Deputy/Alternate ESD	County OES Supervisor/ Principal Administrative Analyst	Provide assistance to ESD; perform PIO function as needed; provide EOC support; act as ESD in the absence of CAO or Assistant CAO;
Public Information Officer	Principal Administrative Analyst or County PIO or Principal Personnel Analyst or County ESC or Administrative Analyst or any qualified County employee	Formulate and release information about the incident to news media, the public, emergency workers, and other appropriate entities as approved and /or directed by the ESD
Safety Officer	HR Risk Management staff, most likely County safety officer	Help ensure the safety of all county emergency workers and staff through monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and environments
Liaison	Administrative Analyst or Principal Planner or County ESC	Contact, communication, and coordination with assisting and affected agency/jurisdictions including all OA jurisdictions
Legal Officer	Deputy County Counsel or County Counsel	Provide legal counsel to the ESD and other response staff
Operations	ICS Operations Section Chief or Deputy Sheriff or Sheriff or Chief Building Official or County Health Officer or County Public Works Director; County Fire	Management and coordination of incident tactical operations consistent w/ the Incident Action Plan and related incident response guidelines

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FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Finance/Admin	Auditor – Controller – Treasurer Tax Collector or Assistant Auditor – Controller – Treasurer Tax Collector or Administrative Analyst	Responsible for financial and costs aspects of the incident that are not assigned/included with other incident functions
Planning/Intelligence	ICS Planning Section Chief or County ESC or Chief Building Official; County Fire	Responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information regarding the incident and incident status
Logistics	ICS Logistics Section Chief or County ESC or Director of Central Services or designee	Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials
Communications Unit	Communications Shop Manager or Senior Communications Technician or Communications Technician	Develop plans for, and ensure the effective use of, incident communications equipment; provide equipment as needed
Food Unit	Food Service Supervisor or Deputy Director of Central Services or ICS Qualified Food Unit Leader	Responsible for determining feeding requirements as needed at county facilities; providing food and potable water to needed facilities and locations
Supply Unit	HR staff, Central Services staff, including buyer or ICS Qualified Supply Unit Leader	Order personnel, equipment, and supplies; account for inventories of needed supplies
Facilities Unit	Property Manager or Property Manager Aide or Deputy Director of Central Services	Locate and provide buildings and other incident facilities for response & recovery operations

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FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Ground Support Unit	Automotive Garage Manager or Deputy Director of Central Services or ICS Qualified Ground Support Unit Leader	Provide support such as fueling, service, maintenance, and repair of vehicles and other ground support equipment
Shelter/Welfare Unit	Director of Social Services, with Behavioral Health support	Provide temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including relocation shelters, food, bedding, registration, first aid, and counseling and related assistance
Animal Support	County Animal Services staff	Provide coordination between agencies to support needs related to animal evacuations
EOC Support	Emergency Services Coordinator/other OES or Admin staff	Provide for and/or coordinate the logistical and support needs of County EOC staff
Situation Unit	ICS Situation Unit Leader or Deputy Sheriff or ESC or County Fire	Collect, evaluate, and display current situation status information for the incident
Resources Unit	ICS Resources Unit Leader or ESC or Central Services	Collect, track, and display status of incident resources
Documentation Unit	County Administrative staff	Maintain documentation files, provide duplication services, and operate a message center

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FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Technical Specialist Unit	Various	Technical Specialist is a position that can be used within any ICS area. E.g., building inspectors checking homes after an earthquake would be “Technical Specialists”, as could positions for behavioral/mental health professionals; APCD providing air monitoring and projection support services; Assessor staff providing damage assessment and related information, including showing out-of-area teams around the county; PC and related technical support
Technical Specialist Unit - Agriculture	County Agriculture Commissioner’s Office	Provide technical advice on toxicities and effects of pesticides, and provide public information regarding hazards and protective actions for agricultural products involved with hazardous materials; related enforcement duties as necessary
Cost Accounting Unit	Administrative or Auditor – Controller – Treasurer Tax Collector and/or ICS qualified Cost Accounting Unit Leader	Track and document incident costs on an ongoing basis during/throughout the incident
Time Unit	Auditor – Controller – Treasurer Tax Collector staff	Track and document staff time throughout the incident response and recovery period

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FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Compensation Claims Unit	HR Risk Management and Clerk-Recorder staff	Responsible for administering financial matters arising from serious injuries and deaths occurring as a result of the incident; responsible for handling all claims related activities for the incident
Staging	Planning staff or ICS qualified staging area manager, County Fire	Establish and maintain staging areas for resources to hold until directed to a given assignment
Public Works Branch	County Public Works	Coordinate and manage response and recovery efforts related to public infrastructure
Heavy Equipment Group	County Public Works	Provide specialized public works type heavy equipment needed for incident operations
Countermeasures Group	County Public Works	Coordinate and manage countermeasure activities such as dam checks, containment assistance, flood fighting, etc.
Recovery Group	County Public Works, or incident specific lead as appropriate	Coordinate and manage recovery operations related to infrastructure repair
Medical and Health Branch	County Health Agency and EMSA	Monitor and coordinate incident related emergency medical response activities, public health related issues, and behavioral health issues

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FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Emergency Medical Services	EMSA; County Health Agency	Monitor and coordinate all incident related pre-hospital emergency response and hospital status and capacities
Public Health	County Health Agency	Carry out all incident related activities for the protection of public health and related issues
Transport Group (in this context, public health related)	EMSA; County Health Agency	Oversee staging and movement of ambulances and related emergency medical care units
Radiological Decontamination	County Fire; coordination by County OES	Decontamination of emergency workers and vehicles that received exposure to radiation
Fire and Rescue Branch	County/Cal Fire	Supervise and coordinate all county fire service tactical operations; perform fire and rescue Operational Area coordinator duties and functions
Heavy Rescue Group	County/Cal Fire	Site specific rescue operations, implementation of the rescue portion of the Incident Action Plan and coordination with other groups related to rescue
Hazardous Materials Group	County/Cal Fire and/or CHP, and/or Environmental Health	Site specific mitigation of hazardous material incidents and liaison with ESD for protective action decisions

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FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Air Support Group	County/Cal Fire or ICS qualified air support group manager	Provide air support for various incident tasks such as safety and damage assessment, rescues, transporting resources, and other tasks as necessary
Law Branch	Sheriff's Department	Supervise and coordinate law enforcement tactical and support operations consistent with the Incident Action Plan
Security Group	Sheriff's Department	Direct all tactical operations required for security and isolation of emergency scenes, evacuation areas, and/or emergency facilities and sites
Evacuation Group	Sheriff's Department	Direct and coordinate all tactical operations required for evacuation of non-essential personnel from the affected area and/or area of the hazard
Traffic Group	CHP or Sheriff	Direct all tactical operations required for proper traffic management at or near site of incident or affected areas
Coroner Group	Sheriff-Coroner	Oversee protection and identification of human remains.

6.3 ICS Position Descriptions and Responsibilities

6.3.1 Command Staff

Command staff consists of the Incident Commander, Deputy Incident Commander, Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, and the Liaison Officer.

Incident Commander The IC is the individual who is in charge of the incident, providing the overall management of the situation. In some instances, such as a military aircraft accident, oil spill, or terrorist action, the IC may not be a local agency, but a state or federal agency. The IC may have a Deputy IC, who may be from the same agency or from an assisting agency.

Initially, assigning tactical resources and overseeing operations will be under the direct supervision of the IC. As incidents expand, the IC may delegate authority for the performance of certain activities to others as required. The IC is charged with the following responsibilities:

- establishing an incident command post;
- assessing the situation;
- determining incident objectives, strategies, and immediate priorities;
- establishing an appropriate ICS organization;
- approving and authorizing the implementation of the Incident Action Plan;
- ensuring that adequate safety measures are in place;
- coordinating activities for all command and general staff;
- communicating and coordinating response efforts with the San Luis Obispo County EOC, when activated;
- approving requests for additional resources or for the release of resources;
- authorizing the release of public information originating from the incident command post; and
- directing the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

Public Information Officer The Public Information Officer (PIO) serves as the point of contact for the media and other organizations seeking information directly from the incident location. Generally, only one lead PIO will be assigned for each incident, including multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional incidents. The PIO may have assistants or aides to help with the fulfillment of their responsibilities, as necessary. The responsibilities of the Public Information Officer include:

- determining if IC has placed any limitations on releasing information;
- obtaining validated and current information summaries and/or graphics of the incident;
- obtaining the Incident Commander's approval for certain information releases;
- developing materials for use in media briefings;
- providing media with time and location of briefings;
- conducting media briefings;

- arranging for interviews and tours that may be required or requested;
- obtaining media information that may be useful to incident planning; and
- maintaining a Public Information Officer log.

Safety Officer The Safety Officer's function is to monitor incident operations and to develop protective measures for assuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer assesses and anticipates hazardous and unsafe conditions. Generally, the Safety Officer has the authority to stop and prevent unsafe incident activities. Only one lead Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident. Safety assistants may help the Safety Officer, as necessary. Other responsibilities of the Safety Officer include:

- identifying of hazardous situations associated with the incident;
- reviewing the Incident Action Plan for safety implications;
- investigating accidents that have occurred within the incident area;
- assigning assistants or aides as necessary;
- reviewing and approving the medical plan; and
- maintaining the Safety Officer log.

Liaison Officer Incidents that have a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional response may require the establishment of a Liaison Officer. The Liaison Officer ensures any agency representatives are informed and involved in the incident response. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in a unified command. The responsibilities and duties of the Liaison Officer include:

- acting as the primary contact point for agency representatives;
- maintaining a list of assisting agencies and representatives;
- assisting in establishing and coordinating inter-agency contacts;
- ensuring that all agency or jurisdictional resources are checked-in at the incident;
- keeping all agencies informed on the incident status;
- monitoring incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems; and
- maintaining log of Liaison Officer activities.

Agency Representatives In many multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional incidents, an agency or jurisdiction will send a representative to assist in coordination efforts. An agency representative is an individual assigned to an incident who has the authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's or jurisdiction's participation at the incident. Agency Representatives report directly to the liaison officer or the Incident Commander in the absence of a liaison officer.

Responsibilities and duties of the agency representative include:

- obtaining briefing from liaison officer or Incident Commander;
- ensuring that all agency resources are properly checked-in at the incident;

- informing agency personnel at scene that the agency representative position for the agency has been filled;
- cooperating fully with the command staff regarding agency involvement at the incident;
- ensuring the well-being of agency personnel and resources assigned to the incident;
- advising the liaison officer of any special agency needs or requirements;
- on a continuous basis, reporting to home agency dispatch or EOC;
- ensuring that all agency personnel and equipment are properly accounted for and officially released prior to their departure; and
- ensuring that all required agency forms, reports, and documents are completed prior to departure.

6.3.2 Operations Section

Operations Section Chief The Operations Section Chief has overall management responsibility of all activities within the Operations Section, including development of the section as needed in order to accomplish the incident objectives. Other responsibilities and duties of the Operations Section Chief include:

- managing tactical operations at the incident;
- assisting in the development of the operations portion of the Incident Action Plan;
- supervising the execution of the operational portion of the Incident Action Plan;
- maintaining close contact with subordinate operations positions;
- ensuring safe tactical operations;
- requesting additional resources to support tactical operations;
- approving the release of resources from assigned status;
- making or approving expedient changes to the Incident Action Plan during the operational period, as necessary;
- maintaining close communication with the Incident Commander; and ensuring that a Section log is maintained.

Branch directors supervise the activities of their respective branches. Branches may be functional or geographic. There are generally three reasons to use branches in an incident: span-of-control, need for a functional branch structure, and for multi-jurisdictional incidents. If the number of divisions or groups exceeds the recommended span of control, then a branch is necessary.

Some incidents have multiple disciplines involved, e.g., police, fire, medical, and public works, which may create a need to set up incident operations around a functional branch structure. In some incidents, it may be better to organize the incident around jurisdictional lines, organizing operations into separate branches for each agency involved. Responsibilities and duties of the

operations branch directors include:

- interacting with the Operations Section Chief and other branch directors to develop tactics to implement the Incident Action Plan;
- assigning specific work tasks to branch personnel;
- reviewing branch assignments and reporting the status to Operations Section Chief;
- monitoring and inspecting progress on assigned tasks and making changes as necessary;
- resolving logistical problems reported by branch personnel; and
- maintaining a branch log.

Division/Group Division and group supervisors supervise the activities of their respective division or group. Divisions describe some geographical area related to incident operations.

Groups are established to describe functional areas of operations. Divisions and groups can be used together on an incident and are at the same level in the ICS organization. Division and group supervisors report to a branch director or the Incident Commander if branches are not utilized. The responsibilities and duties of a division/group supervisor include:

- assigning specific tasks to division/group personnel;
- providing resource status changes of assigned division/group resources to the Planning/Intelligence Section;
- coordinating division/group activities with other divisions/groups;
- monitoring and inspecting division/group tasks, making any necessary changes;
- keeping branch director or IC informed of the situation and resource status;
- resolving tactical assignment and logistical problems within the division/group;
- informing branch director or IC of hazardous situations and significant events;
- ensuring that assigned personnel and equipment get to and from their assignments in a timely and orderly manner; and
- maintaining a division or group log.

Staging Area Manager/Supervisor The Staging Area Supervisor manages operations at the designated incident staging area. The staging area supervisor reports to the Operations Section Chief or Incident Commander if the Operations Section Chief position has not been filled. The responsibilities and duties of the Staging Area Supervisor include:

- establishing layout of staging area;
- posting areas for identification and traffic control;
- providing check-in for incoming resources;
- determining required resource reserve levels from the Operations Section Chief;
- advise the Operations Section Chief or Incident Commander when reserve levels reach established minimums;

- maintaining and providing status of all resources in staging area to Planning/Intelligence Section;
- responding to requests for resources;
- requesting logistical support for personnel and/or equipment;
- demobilizing or moving staging area as required; and
- maintaining a Staging Area log.

6.3.3 Planning / Intelligence Section

Planning/Intelligence Section Chief The Planning/Intelligence Section collects, evaluates, processes, and disseminates information for use at the incident. The section is managed by the Planning/Intelligence Section Chief. The responsibilities and duties of the Planning/Intelligence Section Chief include:

- collecting and processing incident information;
- supervising the preparation of the Incident Action Plan;
- supervising and directing unit leaders;
- reassigning out-of-service personnel already on-site to appropriate ICS positions;
- establishing information requirements and reporting schedules for planning / intelligence section units;
- determining need for any specialized resources in support of the incident;
- establishing special information collection activities as necessary or requested;
- assembling information on alternative strategies;
- providing periodic predictions on incident potential or future growth;
- reporting any significant changes in incident status;
- compiling and displaying incident status information;
- overseeing preparation and implementation of incident demobilization plan; and
- ensuring that a Planning/Intelligence Section log is maintained.

Resources Unit This unit is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned resources at the incident by overseeing the check-in of all resources, maintaining a status-keeping system that indicates current location and status of all resources, and maintaining a master list of all resources. The resources unit is supervised by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the Resources Unit Leader include:

- coordinating check-in function with staging area manager/supervisor;
- preparing and maintaining a display that includes resource availability and assignment;
- confirming dispatch and estimated time of arrival of incoming resources;
- supervising and assigning specific duties to personnel assigned to the Resources Unit;
- maintaining a master roster of all resources checked-in at the incident; and
- maintaining a Resources Unit log.

Situation Unit The collection, processing, and organizing of all incident information takes place within the Situation Unit. The Situation Unit prepares incident maps, incident intelligence, and future projections of incident growth, as required. The Situation Unit is supervised by a unit leader. Responsibilities and duties of the Situation Unit Leader include:

- supervising and assigning specific duties to personnel assigned to the Situation Unit;
- collecting and analyzing incident information;
- preparing, posting, and disseminating situation status information;
- preparing periodic predictions or as requested;
- preparing an incident status summary form;
- providing photographic services and maps as required; and
- maintaining a Situation Unit log.

Documentation Unit The Documentation Unit is responsible for the maintenance of accurate and up-to-date incident files. Appropriate incident files will be stored for legal, analytical, and historical purposes. Duplication services are also provided by the documentation unit. The Documentation Unit is supervised by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the Documentation Unit Leader include:

- supervising and assigning specific duties to personnel assigned to the documentation unit;
- organizing and maintaining accurate incident files;
- establishing and providing duplication services as necessary;
- filing of all official forms and reports;
- reviewing records for accuracy and completeness;
- providing incident documentation as requested;
- storing files for post-incident use; and
- maintaining a Documentation Unit log.

Demobilization Unit The Demobilization Unit is responsible for developing the incident demobilization plan. The Demobilization Unit is supervised by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the Demobilization Unit Leader include:

- supervising and assigning specific duties to personnel assigned to the Demobilization Unit;
- reviewing incident resource records to determine the likely size and extent of the demobilization effort;
- coordinating demobilization with agency representatives;
- developing an incident check-out process for all units;
- evaluating logistics and transportation capabilities to support demobilization;
- developing an incident demobilization plan detailing specific responsibilities and

- release priorities and procedures;
- preparing appropriate materials for inclusion in the demobilization plan;
- distributing the incident demobilization plan;
- ensuring that all sections understand their specific demobilization responsibilities;
- supervising execution of the incident demobilization plan;
- briefing the Planning/Intelligence Section Chief on the demobilization progress; and
- maintaining a Demobilization Unit log.

Technical Specialists Certain incidents or events may require the use of technical specialists who have specialized knowledge or expertise. Technical specialists may function within the Planning/Intelligence Section or be assigned wherever their services are required. In the Planning/Intelligence Section, technical specialists may report to the Planning/Intelligence Section Chief or a designated unit leader.

An example of a technical specialist could be an animal evacuation and care coordinator working in the EOC or a motel/lodging coordinator arranging lodging for out-of-county mutual aid and other resources.

6.3.4 Logistics Section

Logistics Section Chief Incident support needs are provided by the Logistics Section, with the exception of air support. Based on the size, complexity of support, and the expected duration of the incident, the Logistics Section is divided into two distinct branches: service and support. The Logistics Section is managed by the Logistics Section Chief. The responsibilities and duties of the Logistics Section Chief include:

- managing all incident logistical needs;
- establishing the Logistics Section organization, based on the needs of the incident;
- supervising and directing unit leaders;
- providing logistical input to the IC in preparing the Incident Action Plan;
- identifying anticipated and known incident service and support requirements;
- requesting additional resources as needed;
- authorizing and supervising requests for additional resources; and
- ensuring that a Logistics Section log is maintained.

Service Branch Director The service branch director supervises the activities of the logistics service branch. The service branch includes three units: communications, medical, and food. The responsibilities and duties of the service branch director include:

- interacting with the Logistics Section Chief to provide service in support of the incident;

- assigning specific work tasks to branch personnel;
- reviewing branch assignments and reporting status to Logistics Section Chief;
- monitoring and inspecting progress on assigned tasks and making changes as necessary;
- resolving logistical problems reported by branch personnel; and
- ensuring that the Service Branch log is maintained.

Communications Unit The Communications Unit is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities, installing and testing of communications equipment, supervision of the incident communications center, and the distribution and maintenance of communications equipment. The Communications Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- providing information on communications capabilities and limitations;
- preparing and implementing an incident radio communications plan;
- establishing and supervising the incident communications center and message center;
- establishing telephone, computer links, and public address systems;
- establishing communications equipment distribution and maintenance locations;
- installing and testing all communications equipment;
- overseeing distribution, maintenance, and recovery of communications equipment;
- developing and activating an equipment accountability system;
- providing technical advice on system adequacy and potential equipment problems; and
- maintaining a Communications Unit log.

Medical Unit The Medical Unit develops an incident medical plan and procedures for managing medical emergencies. The unit coordinates or provides medical aid for emergency responders and assists the Finance/Administration Section with processing injury related claims. The Medical Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- determining the level of emergency medical activities;
- acquiring and managing medical support personnel;
- preparing an incident medical plan;
- establishing procedures for handling injuries sustained by emergency responders;
- responding to requests for medical aid, medical transportation, and medical supplies;
- assisting the Finance/Administration Section with the processing of forms related to injuries or deaths of incident personnel; and
- maintaining a Medical Unit log.

Food Unit The Food Unit is responsible for coordinating or supplying the food needs an incident, including remote locations. The Food Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- determining food and water requirements;
- determining method of feeding to best fit each facility or situation;
- establishing cooking and feeding facilities;
- obtaining necessary equipment and supplies for cooking facilities;
- ensuring that well-balanced meals are provided;
- ordering sufficient food and potable water from the Supply Unit;
- maintaining an inventory of food and water;
- maintaining food service areas, ensuring that all appropriate health and safety measures are being followed;
- supervising caterers, cooks, and other Food Unit personnel; and
- maintaining a Food Unit log.

Support Branch Director The Support Branch Director supervises the activities of the Logistics Support Branch. The Support Branch includes three units: Supply, Facilities, and Ground Support. Responsibilities and duties of the Support Branch Director include:

- interacting with the Logistics Section Chief to provide support to the incident;
- assigning specific work tasks to branch personnel;
- reviewing branch assignments and reporting status to Logistics Section Chief;
- monitoring and inspecting progress on assigned tasks and making changes as necessary;
- resolving logistical problems reported by branch personnel; and
- ensuring that the Support Branch log is maintained.

Supply Unit The Supply Unit is responsible for ordering, receiving, processing, and storing all incident-related resources. All off-incident resources will be ordered through the Supply Unit, including tactical resources, support resources, and all expendable and non-expendable support supplies. The Supply Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- providing supplies to each of the sections;
- determining the type and amount of supplies in route;
- ordering, receiving, distributing, and storing supplies and equipment;
- responding to requests for personnel, equipment, and supplies;
- maintaining an inventory of supplies and equipment;
- servicing reusable equipment, as needed; and
- maintaining a Supply Unit log.

Facilities Unit The Facilities Unit is responsible for set up, maintenance, and demobilization of incident facilities, except the staging area. The Facilities Unit will also provide security services to the incident as needed. The Facilities Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- determining the need and requirements for incident facilities;
- preparing layouts of facilities;
- activating incident facilities;
- obtaining and supervising personnel to operate facilities;
- providing security services as needed;
- providing facility maintenance services, e.g., sanitation, lighting, etc.;
- demobilizing incident facilities; and
- maintaining a Facilities Unit log.

Ground Support Unit The Ground Support Unit is responsible for the maintenance, service, and fueling of all mobile equipment and vehicles, except aviation resources. The ground support unit also has the responsibilities for the ground transportation of personnel, supplies, equipment, and the development of an incident traffic plan. The Ground Support Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- coordinating or providing support services (fueling, maintenance, and repair) for all mobile equipment and vehicles;
- ordering maintenance and repair supplies (fuel, oil, and spare parts);
- coordinating or providing support for out-of-service equipment;
- developing an incident traffic plan;
- maintaining an inventory of support and transportation vehicles;
- recording time use for all incident-assigned ground equipment;
- updating the resources unit with the location and capability of transportation vehicles;
- maintaining a transportation pool, as necessary;
- maintaining incident roadways, as necessary; and
- maintaining a Ground Support Unit log.

6.3.5 Finance / Administration Section

Finance/Administration Section Chief The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident. As with other sections, not all incidents will require a Finance/Administration Section. Only when the involved agencies have a specific need for finance/administration services should the section be activated. Finance/administration services used at an incident may include the monitoring of costs, procuring specialized equipment, contracting with a vendor, or for making cost estimates of alternative strategies. The finance/administration section is managed by the Finance/Administration Section Chief. The responsibilities and duties of the finance/administration chief include:

- managing financial aspects of an incident;
- providing financial and cost analysis information as requested;
- gathering pertinent information from responsible agencies;
- determining the need to establish and operate an incident commissary;
- ensuring that all personnel time records are accurately completed;
- ensuring that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed;
- briefing agency administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues
- requiring attention or follow-up; and
- ensuring that a Finance/Administration Section log is maintained.

Time Unit The Time Unit is responsible for ensuring the accurate recording of daily personnel time, compliance with specific agency time recording policies, and managing established commissary operations. Personnel time records will be collected and processed for each operational period. The Time Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- determining incident requirements for time recording function;
- ensuring that daily personnel time recording documents are prepared in compliance with agency policy;
- maintaining separate logs for overtime hours;
- establishing commissary operations as needed;
- submitting cost estimate data forms to cost units as required;
- ensuring that all records are current and complete prior to demobilization;
- releasing time reports from assisting agency personnel to their respective Agency Representatives or senior officer prior to demobilization; and
- maintaining a Time Unit log.

Procurement Unit All financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements are managed by the Procurement Unit. The unit is also responsible for maintaining equipment time records. The Procurement Unit identifies local sources for equipment and supplies, manages all equipment and rental agreements, and processes all rental and supply fiscal document billing invoices. The Procurement Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- reviewing incident needs and developing any special procedures for procuring resources;
- preparing and authorizing contracts and land use agreements;
- drafting required memoranda of understanding;
- identifying sources that can provide necessary resources;
- establishing contracts and agreements with supply vendors;
- providing coordination between the ordering manager, agency dispatch, and all

- other
- procurement organizations supporting the incident;
- ensuring that a system is in place which meets agency property management requirements;
- interpreting contracts and agreements;
- coordinating with the compensation/claims unit for processing claims;
- coordinating the use of impress funds, as required;
- completing final processing of contracts and sending documents for payment;
- coordinating cost data in contracts with the Cost Unit Leader; and
- maintaining a Procurement Unit log.

Compensation/Claims Unit The Compensation/Claims Unit handles any compensation-for-injury claims related to the incident. This unit oversees the completion of documents required by workers' compensation. A file of injuries and illnesses associated with the incident will be maintained and all witness statements will be obtained in writing, as possible. Close coordination with the Medial Unit is essential.

Additionally, the Compensation/Claims Unit investigates all claims involving property associated with or involved in the incident. The Compensation/Claims Unit is managed by a unit leader. The responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- establishing communications with the incident safety officer, liaison officer, and medical unit leader;
- reviewing incident medical plan;
- reviewing procedures for handling claims with the procurement unit leader;
- ensuring that all unit forms are complete and routed to the appropriate agency for post-incident processing prior to demobilization; and
- maintaining a Compensation/Claims Unit log.

Cost Unit The Cost Unit provides all incident cost analysis. The unit ensures proper identification of all equipment and personnel requiring payment, the recording of all cost data, analyzes and prepares estimates of incident costs, and maintains accurate records of incident costs. The Cost Unit is managed by a unit leader. Responsibilities and duties of the unit leader include:

- establishing cost reporting procedures;
- collecting and recording all cost data;
- developing incident cost summaries;
- preparing resources-use cost estimates for the Planning/Intelligence Section;
- making cost-saving recommendations to Finance/Administration Section chief; and
- maintaining a Cost Unit log

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PART 3 – RESPONSE OPERATIONS

RESPONSE OPERATIONS OVERVIEW**1. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

To achieve the most effective response for the common good of everyone in San Luis Obispo County, local jurisdictions and organizations are integrated into cooperative systems.

A disaster or emergency incident may be controlled solely by single jurisdiction emergency responders or with other agencies through an automatic aid agreement or the mutual aid system. If the resources available at the field response level are not sufficient to mitigate the situation, the Incident Commander may request emergency management support. Such support may include a need for coordination of multiple resources, and may involve activation of emergency operations centers or other coordination facilities.

As noted in Part 1 of this Emergency Operations Plan, the County of San Luis Obispo uses both the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) as primary emergency management tools. This part of the EOP includes an overview of the emergency systems, as well as an overview of the concept of operations for coordinating emergency operations.

While NIMS and SEMS are used by this county, it should be noted that some incidents, or planning issues, may involve unique response requirements. As such, the emergency management concepts used within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area may vary somewhat. In particular, federal requirements for nuclear power plant emergency planning may deviate somewhat from the concepts shown on the following pages, however the overall concept is similar.

1.1 County EOC Response and Coordination Actions during a Disaster**1.1.1 Initial Actions**

During a disaster that could overwhelm day-to-day county emergency resources, the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated. The EOC is somewhat like a "disaster central" for large emergencies. It can be staffed by personnel such as the County Emergency Services Director, fire department representatives, Sheriff's Department, California Highway Patrol, County Health Officer, the State Office of Emergency Services, the Red Cross, public utility companies, County Public Works, and other essential personnel. A primary function of the County EOC during a disaster is to assist in coordinating general emergency response activities throughout the county.

During a large emergency, the use of initial emergency resources would be prioritized and may be used to respond to the most serious emergencies only. Through the County EOC and other centralized locations, mutual aid requests would be made to the State or other mutual aid systems for additional resources. Once these mutual aid resources respond into the county,

they also will be sent to the areas of most need first. The County EOC can be used as the central point for resource requests and damage assessment for the entire county, including incorporated cities and special districts.

One of the primary roles of the County EOC, Department Operations Centers, and related coordination centers is to receive emergency resource requests of all kinds (ambulances, fire engines, building inspectors, bulldozers, portable showers, drinking water, opening shelters, etc.) and to ensure that those requests get filled as soon as possible.

Unfortunately, there will probably not be enough resources to respond to all areas immediately after a large emergency or disaster. For this reason, command staff must prioritize which particular incidents will get the few available resources. For example, a response to a building collapsed with two people trapped and seriously injured might take priority over a single building on fire with no one in the structure.

In addition to responding to emergency situations, there may also be needs such as providing shelter, obtaining food and supplies for victims and response personnel, providing areas for vehicles and personnel to stage, and providing supporting equipment such as portable field kitchens, mobile fuel trucks, and portable toilets.

In order to determine how much damage an area has suffered, one of the first actions the county's individual emergency plans call for a damage assessment and/or safety assessment survey of affected areas. This might be done in a number of ways, including: air resources which could possibly include resources such as the Sheriff's Aero Squadron or CHP aircraft, flying over and surveying areas such as dams, highways, and critical roads, and reporting the information back to the EOC or other coordination centers; assigning public safety, public works, and related agencies to report to and/or drive through affected areas to inspect for damage and safety issues; and by receiving reports from incorporated cities and various agencies such as fire districts and/or community service district personnel.

The public would be provided information either through the media or in the cases of isolated emergencies directly by public safety or related agencies. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) may be used as a method to get word to the public through the media as quickly as practical.

Information provided would include instructions and/or precautions that may be necessary, as well as updates on the overall emergency situation. There is EAS broadcast equipment in the County EOC.

1.2 Field Response Overview

Within the County of San Luis Obispo, the Incident Command System is commonly used on many incidents. When San Luis Obispo County has jurisdiction over a multiple agency incident, emergency responders also use the Incident Command System (ICS). Additionally, the principles of ICS will be used even for those incidents that begin as a single discipline response

(i.e., all fire or all law enforcement). Often the single discipline incident expands to a multi-discipline incident, which demands the use of ICS. During multi-agency incidents in San Luis Obispo County, field responders use the principles of Unified Command to the extent possible.

In order for ICS to be used at all incidents, the first emergency responder on scene who has single discipline management responsibility will generally take the following basic actions:

- Establish the Incident Command Post (ICP);
- Size up the incident;
- Determine the ICS organizational elements required;
- Request additional resources necessary to mitigate the incident;
- Delegate authority within the ICS organizational structure; and
- Develop the Incident Action Plan, incorporating the incident objectives and strategies.

By taking these basic actions, the change from a one-person response to a 25-250-person response involves no change in the management system. The built-in capability for modular development helps to shape the organization based on the functional needs of the incident.

1.3 Field Coordination with the San Luis Obispo County EOC

The field response level and local government level interact via direct communications between field personnel and the local government's EOC, Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) communications center. It is the location in a jurisdiction where 9-1-1 calls are received and public safety agency resources are dispatched and otherwise coordinated), or other coordination centers, such as the Cal/County Fire Emergency Command Center. PSAPs also serve as the 24-hour contact point for jurisdictions.

Once the coordination and communications links identified above occur between field and local levels, local EOCs, PSAPs, or DOCs in turn communicate with their Interagency Coordination (IAC) representative at the Operational Area level. City and district fire agencies communicate with County Fire as the fire IAC, law enforcement agencies communicate with the County Sheriff's Department, and other functions communicate with the County EOC or County OA/DOC. In addition to County Fire's normal communications and coordination functions that occur at their Emergency Command Center (ECC) located at fire headquarters, and the Sheriff's Department PSAP communications and coordination center, County Fire and the Sheriff's Department have IAC liaisons at the County EOC. These disciplines' OA Coordinators in turn are in direct communications with the County EOC, or depending on specific incidents or situations, other communications and/or coordination centers.

In addition to other Operational Area members and disciplines, the San Luis Obispo County field response organizations have communications and reporting capabilities with the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) using various procedures. This can be through their normal department channels, such as a communications center for County Public

Works, which in turn is in communications with liaison or agency representatives in the Operations Section of the EOC, or Sheriff's Office PSAP. Another process is field personnel contact their respective Department Operations Centers, which are then in contact with the EOC.

In general, when the EOC is activated, a jurisdiction with Incident Command authority may coordinate directly with the EOC's liaison function or Operations Section Chief, or through their respective Operational Area Coordinator disciplines.

Such communications may occur thru standard channels such as radios or via dedicated means including a direct connected phone system linking the cities, Cal Poly, and the County EOC.

1.4 Unified Command

The Unified Command concept is used within San Luis Obispo County when there is more than one jurisdiction with incident command authority. In some specific instances such as oil spills, military aircraft incidents and large regional floods, the Incident Commander may be from a state or federal agency. With those possible exceptions, state and federal agencies with a field response function would be represented in the Unified Command.

Under Unified Command, a single Operations Chief generally has the responsibility for implementing and managing the operations portion of the Incident Action Plan.

The use of Unified Command ensures a coordinated multi-agency response. Unified Command procedures assure that agencies retain individual responsibility, authority, and accountability. Unified Command is highly flexible. As the incident changes over time with different disciplines moving into primary roles, the Unified Command structure and personnel assignments can change to meet the need. The primary features of a Unified Command incident organization include:

- a single integrated incident organization;
- co-located and shared facilities;
- a single planning process and Incident Action Plan;
- shared planning, logistical, and finance/administration operations; and
- a coordinated process for resource ordering.

Additionally, there are several advantages to using Unified Command during multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional incidents. These advantages include:

- a single set of objectives are developed for the entire incident period;
- a collective approach is made in developing strategies to achieve incident objectives and goals;
- information flow and coordination is improved between all jurisdictions and

- agencies involved in the incident;
- no agency's authority or legal requirements will be compromised or neglected;
- each agency is fully aware of the plans, actions, and constraints of all other agencies; and
- the combined efforts of all agencies are optimized as they perform their respective assignments under a single Incident Action Plan.

1.5 Incident Action Plans

The Incident Action Plan is developed generally for a specific time period and contains objectives for overall incident strategy, specific tactical actions, and supporting information.

It is important that incidents that will go on for a long period of time have some form of an Incident Action Plan. The plan is developed around a specified duration of time called an operational period, and states the objectives to be achieved and describe the strategy, tactics, resources, and support required to achieve the objectives within the time frame. Generally, the length of the operational period is determined by the length of time needed to achieve the objectives.

The plan may be oral or written. Small incidents with only a few assigned resources may have a very simple plan which may not be written. Small incidents do not require elaborate Incident Action Plans. Most simple, short-term, and single agency incidents do not require written Incident Action Plans. As incidents become larger, or require multi-agency involvement, the action plan should be written.

Incident Action Plans will vary in content and form depending upon the kind and size of the incident. ICS provides for the use of a systematic planning process, and provides forms and formats for developing the Incident Action Plan. The general guideline for use of a written versus a verbal action plan is when:

- two or more jurisdictions are involved;
- a number of organizational elements have been activated;
- the incident continues into another planning or operational period; and
- required by agency policy.

For multi-agency incidents being run under a Unified Command, the Incident Action Plans should be written. This provides all agencies with a clear set of objectives, actions, and assignments. It also provides the organizational structure and the communications plan required to manage the incident effectively under Unified Command.

There is no single format which will fit all situations. Several ICS forms are appropriate for use in Incident Action Plans (IAP). IAPs have four main elements that should be included:

- **Objectives** - Statement of what is expected to be achieved. Objectives must be measurable.

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- **Organization** - Describes what elements of the ICS organization will be in place for the next Operational Period.
- **Tactics and Assignments** - Describes tactics and control operations, including what resources will be assigned. Resource assignments are often done by Division or Group.
- **Supporting Material** - Examples could include a map of the incident, a communications plan, medical plan, a traffic plan, weather data, special precautions, and a safety message.

2. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The purpose of public information is to provide accurate, coordinated, timely and accessible information to affected audiences, which includes members of the public, government and media. Accurate and timely information is critical to saving lives and protecting property during a disaster. The need for prompt, accurate public information during an emergency is well recognized and is an important part of local emergency management and incident response.

It is important that all agencies and personnel involved in disseminating information provide it in a consistent, factual manner. The establishment of communication channels between the various agencies that will be releasing information on the same incidents is vital for a consistent message to the public. It is necessary for emergency public information to not just provide incident information, but also control rumors and misinformation.

2.1 Public Information Process

It is the responsibility of the public information function to coordinate the collection of information from emergency locations and formulate an accurate and comprehensive picture of the disaster situation for release to the public. Dissemination of information may occur in many forms, including press releases, EAS messages, media interviews and press conferences.

If the media cannot find an official spokesperson to talk to, they may talk to anyone near or affiliated with the incident. As a result, a coordinated public information function is very important to any incident.

Depending on the type and degree of incident, the public information function may be field-based at the location of the incident or may be managed from the Emergency Operations Center (county or city) and Joint Information Center.

2.1.1 Points of Contact

The primary initial 24-hour point of contact for the County of San Luis Obispo is the Sheriff's Office Watch Commander. The telephone number for the Watch Commander's office is (805) 781-4553.

Various public safety and related agencies throughout the county maintain jurisdiction and agency specific call back/contact lists. County OES maintains a list of emergency organization personnel who may be needed to staff the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The County OES list includes personnel who are part of each NIMS and/or SEMS function in the County EOC, as well as county technical specialists with various skills.

2.1.2 County Emergency Operations Center

Primary coordination of emergency public information for the county is the responsibility of the Public Information Manager at the County EOC. The County EOC will create and disseminate press releases and Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages and coordinate with the Public Information Officer at the Joint Information Center on the release of emergency information.

All public alert and notification/instructions, including Emergency Alert System (EAS) information, should be cleared through the ESD or IC if at all possible. The only exception to this is if the health and safety of the public or emergency responders would be adversely affected.

If the County EOC is activated, the Incident Commander should, if possible, establish a public information liaison with the EOC in order to provide EOC staff with accurate information and incident status, and to make requests and suggestions with EOC staff.

Even if the County EOC is activated, public information can still be released by individual jurisdictions or Incident Commanders within the scope of their authorities and as resources allow. If an agency that is not directly involved in the incident will be involved with information dissemination, that agency should contact the Public Information Manager, or in the field the field IC or the IC's designated PIO, to ensure communications channels are established, or an alternate method is established to share information. These channels should remain open for the duration of the incident.

2.1.3 Joint Information Center

A Joint Information Center (JIC) is a centralized location to provide coordinated emergency information to the news media and/or other audiences where various agencies or jurisdictions come together to provide information at a centralized location.

The San Luis Obispo County JIC's primary location is on Kansas Avenue, near the County EOC. Within the JIC is a Phone Assistance Center for taking inquiries during large emergencies. The Phone Assistance Center can also be utilized outside of a JIC activation for smaller incidents, as requested by county or local jurisdictions. A social media function can be staffed at the Joint Information Center. Press conferences and briefings on disaster incidents are commonly held at the Joint Information Center.

Press conferences and briefings provided in-person the needs of those with access and functional needs should be a part of the overall concept of operations. For announcements by government officials on local television stations, providing qualified sign language interpreters and open captioning can help ensure that all people tuning in are able to access the information provided.

2.1.4 Public Information Officers (PIO)

Public Information Officers (PIO) and/or Assistant PIOs will be responsible for providing a central source of information, relieving the IC and others from media pressure, and monitoring for, and dispelling, rumors.

Incident PIOs should be as proactive as possible in disseminating incident information. This should include, as needed, notifying nearby institutions as soon as possible, such as schools, and developing a channel to routinely keep these institutions, and the media, regularly updated.

The Lead PIO for an incident should be designated by the Incident Commander. The PIO should work in liaison with other agencies that have jurisdiction over an incident or that receive public inquiries.

2.2 Supplemental Public Information Concepts

Some emergency situations – such as long term power outages in a widespread area – may necessitate the need for providing information in non-traditional methods. This could include ongoing information during a large, long lasting event or information on disaster recovery and assistance. An example of this concept is the use facilities, such as libraries, throughout the county as information distribution points; to provide situation information directly to residents.

2.3 Public Alert and Notification

Depending on the level of the incident and the danger to the public, immediate notification of people in an affected area may be necessary. The method of notifying the public during an emergency depends on the type and degree of the incident. Local emergency officials have the ability to notify the public through various means, from using emergency vehicle public address systems (commonly referred to as route alerting) to utilizing telephonic notification capabilities. One or more systems will be utilized depending on the nature of the emergency. Notification responsibility is also dependent on the type of incident. For example, local evacuations during a wild land fire are generally the primary responsibility of law enforcement.

Emergency or related information and/or notifications may include evacuation orders or other protective actions, areas for the public to avoid, and road closure or traffic control issues.

One of the most important aspects of a message that will enhance the odds that people at risk will take actions to protect themselves is that information be consistent, both within a single message as well as across different messages.

A public alert and notification message must contain timely, accurate, and complete information. If people learn or suspect that they are not receiving the whole truth, credibility and believability is lost and may never be regained. Accuracy is enhanced by being fully open and honest with the public, regardless of the hazard.

It should also be noted that a message is generally not intended to reassure or calm people. People need to be rallied into action. One way this mistaken urge to reassure has materialized in notifications is the suggestion that people who take the recommended protective action will escape risk and not experience harm. Messages should instead focus only on the message that needs to be conveyed.

The following is a summary of some of the standards and tools that operate both nationally and locally to allow for alert and notification of the public:

2.3.1 The Common Alerting Protocol

The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) is a XML-based data format for exchanging public warnings and emergencies between different alerting technologies. The CAP allows a warning message to be consistently disseminated simultaneously over many warning systems to many applications.

The CAP provides an open, non-proprietary digital message format for all types of warnings. It does not address any particular application or communications method. The CAP is the basis for both IPAWS and CMAS, which are discussed below.

2.3.2 Emergency Alert System

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning program that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service providers and direct broadcast satellite providers to provide communications capability for the President of the United States to address the American public during a national emergency. EAS messages can also be originated by state and local authorities (including the Governor of California, and San Luis Obispo County emergency managers, sheriff, and others) regarding disasters posing an immediate threat to life and property. The system can also be used by the National Weather Service. Locally, the system is also tested monthly. The EAS is the successor to the Emergency Broadcast System.

Locally, EAS access use in the Operational Area can be accessed through the Sheriff's Department Watch Commander or the County Office of Emergency Services if the EOC is activated. EAS broadcasts can also be initiated by the California Highway Patrol San Luis Obispo Area, or the Cal OES Warning Center near Sacramento.

2.3.3 Early Warning System Sirens (EWS)

Within the Diablo Canyon Power Plant Emergency Planning Zone, the Early Warning System (EWS) sirens may be used to alert the public to tune to EAS. The sirens may be sounded individually or in groups, depending on the need. Any request for using the EWS sirens is to be made to or through the Sheriff's Department watch commander, unless otherwise directed communications with other agencies during EOC activation.

2.3.4 Reverse 911

Reverse 911 is a Telephonic Notification System that sends notifications within San Luis Obispo County. This computerized system allows emergency officials to call residents and businesses in a designated area with a pre-recorded emergency message. The system utilizes the regional 911 database so listed and unlisted numbers are automatically in the system. Residents and businesses that have cellular phones can self-register those telephone numbers to be contacted via Reverse 911.

2.3.5 Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a FEMA managed system that is the nation's "next generation public communications and warning capability."

IPAWS improves the reliability, security and accessibility of public alerts and warnings by transforming today's national emergency alert system from an audio-only system into one that can more reliably and effectively send alerts by voice, text or video to all Americans including those with disabilities or who cannot understand English.

Through IPAWS, San Luis Obispo County can also provide short text length alerts through cell phones. This capability utilizes the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) function on newer cell phones. This is a system that sends messages to cell phone carriers cell towers and then out to cell phones WEA capability.

IPAWS should greatly enhance the standardization of messages the public hears during an incident, which should help people confirm risk and what actions to take more rapidly than before.

2.3.6 Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS)

The Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS) is intended to allow authorities to use the IPAWS-OPEN platform to send geographically-targeted text alerts of up to 90 characters to members of the public through a person's wireless device down to the county level of government. CMAS messages currently do not reach below the county level, e.g., cities or special districts. CMAS messages cover three topic areas: Presidential messages, America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER), and imminent threat messages.

2.3.7 NOAA Weather Radios – All Hazards

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest NWR office. NOAA weather radio covers a major portion of the population within the United States. Its chief function is to provide continuous weather forecasts but the system can

be used to issue warnings for other hazards when local emergency managers make arrangements with the NWS.

This tone-alert based system provides a quick dissemination time and around-the-clock availability. However, availability during power failures, limited broadcast range, and the difficulty of outdoor use can limited the ability to utilize this system.

2.3.8 California State Warning Center (CSWC)

The California State Warning Center (CSWC) is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week and managed by Cal OES. The mission of the CSWC is to be the central information hub for statewide emergency communications and notifications. The CSWC is responsible for informing, communicating, alerting, and notifying local governments, OAs, and state officials and the federal government of natural or human-caused emergencies. The CSWC does not provide direct warnings to the public. The CSWC maintains contact with county warning points, state agencies, federal agencies, and the National Warning Center in Berryville, Virginia. Local governments and OAs notify the CSWC of emergencies that affect their community in accordance with existing laws, protocols, or when state assistance is requested or anticipated.

2.3.9 California Health Alert Network (CAHAN)

The California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) is a state-sponsored web-based system managed by the California Department of Health Services (CDHS). CAHAN sends warnings of impending or current situations that may affect the public's health. As with the State Warning Center, CAHAN does not issue warnings directly to the public. Rather, it is a system designed for practitioners of medical and public health and emergency response.

2.3.10 Future Alert and Notification Technology Challenges

In recent years, technology improvements and cultural/societal changes have altered our view of the public warning process and require a different approach to planning and issuing warnings.

These changes have included:

- new warning technologies (internet, cell phones)
- private warning subscription providers,
- nationalization of news coverage,
- increased availability of visual images and information, and
- increased use of GPS for alert and notification.

- The public no longer relies on a single official source of warning information and has access to multiple sources of information, some of which may be unreliable (social media) or not supported by valid models or detection systems.

Cal OES has been charged through legislation with examining policies and procedures and creating a framework for public-private partnerships with providers of mass communications systems that enhance public access to emergency alerts. The intent is to develop a public-private partnership with providers of mass communications systems to enhance public access to emergency alerts. San Luis Obispo County OES has partnered in this process and will continue to monitor and be involved in order to utilize any new resulting tools and procedures as resources allow.

3. Response Information Management

3.1 Information Management within the County EOC

An important part of any emergency response action is effective and timely communications between the various responding parts of the organization.

Within the San Luis Obispo County EOC, both computerized and paper message forms, can be used to provide communications between the various positions or functions, including sections, branches and units. Staff can utilize WebEOC or other electronic data or paper forms to order disaster/event related resources and to record information to be transmitted to other functions and staff.

These forms of communication cannot replace face-to-face communications, but will help ensure information dissemination and provide documentation of critical verbal communication. This information can be important in documenting the actions taken by the County and other agencies during the response to a disaster.

Immediate emergency needs should be accomplished and filled without delay, even if it means not immediately documenting the action in writing. The need to document actions should not take precedence over emergency needs and actions. Documentation should occur as soon as reasonable if a delay is necessary.

3.2 Situation Reporting and Initial Assessment

When a disaster occurs, it is necessary to collect and analyze information concerning the nature, severity, and extent of the situation, and to report the information through established channels. The information will be used to assess the extent of the disaster/event and determine the appropriate level of response for the county.

In addition to obtaining and using damage assessment information from throughout the Operational Area to coordinate and prioritize response and recovery efforts, such information will be consolidated and reported to the State's Southern Region Emergency Operations Center (REOC), and may be provided to the member jurisdictions of the Operational Area. An initial assessment, sometimes called a "windshield survey," will be conducted by field responders, giving a quick picture of the incident. These surveys will be utilized to create information necessary for the cost recovery process (see Part 4 of this plan).

Information needed to determine the operational problems and immediate needs of the community is critical. The specific information on dollar amounts of the damage and the economic consequences of the disaster are also important, but must not be collected until the operational problems and immediate needs are collected and analyzed.

When a disaster occurs, an immediate survey of the county will be conducted by emergency responders and related agencies, such as public works, to assess the nature, severity, and extent of the situation. Information may also be gathered from American Red Cross Damage Assessment Teams. All of this information will not only help in response efforts but will assist in the long term recovery process.

4. PROTECTIVE ACTION TYPES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Protective actions are actions such as evacuation or sheltering in place which when directed to the general public, removes or reduces the hazard or threat to allow for the protection of public health and safety.

Evacuation entails removing people from a threat, while sheltering in place uses buildings as a buffer from the threat. The decision to use either of these methods is determined by the Incident Commander, County Health Officer or Emergency Services Director depending on the situation.

The need to take some form of protective action is a decision that must be determined quickly and at times with a lack of definitive data to assist the decision makers. Some considerations for which protective actions to use are described below.

4.1 Evacuation

Evacuation is the primary protective action utilized in disasters such as floods, landslides, tsunami, fires and explosions. Although often involving some risk, protecting human lives by evacuating populations during times of threat remains a major emergency management strategy.

Methods to provide information to the public include sources such as public address systems on vehicles, Emergency Alert System, emergency news information provided by public safety and emergency agencies to the public. Information should be provided to the media to broadcast to the public.

4.2 Sheltering in Place

As an alternative to evacuation, sheltering in place may be directed to prevent harm during events such as hazardous materials release or nuclear power plant emergencies. While unlikely in San Luis Obispo County, severe weather that includes lightning, tornados, and hail, or to quarantine during an infectious outbreak could be other reasons for sheltering in place.

Sheltering in place is used when evacuating the public may cause greater risk than sheltering indoors, or when an evacuation cannot be performed in a timely or safe manner. Research and accident investigations indicate that staying indoors is often safer than evacuating during a toxic cloud release. However, sustained and continuous release may eventually filter into a structure and endanger the occupants.

Within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area, the Incident Commander, the County Health Officer, or the Emergency Services Director has the authority to make such decisions.

When sheltering in place is required, a short way to remind people of what to do might be

“Shelter-Shut-Listen”. Sheltering in place procedures may include:

Shelter

- Go inside your home or nearest building.
- Bring pets inside.

Shut

- Close doors and windows.
- Turn off ventilation systems such as heating, air conditioners, and fans.
- Make sure your vents and fireplace flue are closed.

Listen

- Turn on your radio and television for information and further instruction.
- Specific information will be provided directly to the media for the purpose of sharing status reports and information.
- Avoid using the telephone unless you have a life-threatening emergency.

4.3 Special Transportation Considerations

The vast majority of the population in an evacuation area will be able to leave on their own. However, there may be a number of people who are without vehicles or are unable to leave on their own. During relatively small evacuations, this may be handled at the incident level by fire and/or law enforcement units. However, during a major incident in which an evacuation is being considered or is ordered, plans should be made to accommodate people in the affected area that do not have transportation.

Plans for these people may include sheltering in place when time is of the essence. As time allows, transportation assistance may be arranged. Instructions to those without transportation may be given through the media, and/or possibly through the use of public address system of fire and police vehicles. Instructions should include whether people should walk to a specific location or call the phone assistance center for transport. It may be necessary for those people who cannot leave their homes due to health or other reasons to call a phone assistance line or a local emergency agency.

Transportation coordination functions are included in the San Luis Obispo County-Cities Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan for areas within the Diablo Canyon Emergency Planning Zone.

However, despite the above considerations, it should be recognized that in a large emergency, transportation resources could be in limited supply. As with other aspects of emergency preparedness, it is best to have personal and business emergency plans and not to simply rely on emergency assistance if at all possible.

4.4 Transient Considerations

San Luis Obispo County is a popular tourist destination, and receives many visitors year around. In addition, there are a number of recreation activities that can attract large numbers of people, both visitors and local residents. In addition, consideration needs to be given to populations without homes or transportation.

Due to these circumstances, specific emergencies may allow officials to take precautionary actions to reduce the transient population in an area that may be affected by an emergency. This may involve closing off recreation areas such as parks and beaches, even if protective actions have not yet been taken for the general population. This allows those areas to be evacuated more rapidly should the situation worsen.

4.5 Animal Considerations

A disaster that affects humans will generally also affect animals. When evacuation is imminent many people will not evacuate their homes if this means leaving without their pets. For this reason alone, consideration of animals in disasters is as important to the decisions make to protect humans.

Other than service animals for individuals with disabilities, American Red Cross and most other disaster shelters for people cannot accept pets because of health and safety issues and regulations. San Luis Obispo County will make every effort to arrange for animals to be cared for in the vicinity of the shelter, or in an alternate location. In order to be prepared for disasters, the Red Cross recommends that families with pets contact family and friends, research “pet-friendly” hotels, motels and animal shelters along their evacuation routes and keep a contact list in their disaster supplies kit.

The sheltering and protection of domestic animals and livestock is the responsibility of the owners and/or guardians. Owners are encouraged to plan for and incorporate their animals into their personal disaster plan. As past disasters in other areas have shown, most people evacuating with their pets take them to friends or relatives. As for larger animals such as horses and other livestock, it is also important for individuals to have personal disaster preparedness plans which include these animals. Many people consider pets as part of the family, thus it is imperative they be included in all family plans.

It is also recommended that animal facilities, such as humane societies, boarding kennels, veterinary offices and other entities that normally house animals create evacuation plans for the animals housed at their facilities.

4.5.1 Response and Support

The county does have a good working relationship between the various organizations which

care about and for animals. The area is fortunate to have many dedicated volunteers committed to the care of animals, ranging from non-profit equine and other larger animal evacuation support to volunteers with local non-profits caring for pets, as well as volunteers and permanent staff working with and for the county directly.

It is important that these various organizations interact and coordinate together during disasters which may need to support widespread pet and other animal care. Current procedures include coordination and agreements with and between entities such as the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), County Animal Services and other entities.

4.5.2 County Animal Coordinator for Emergency Response

The concept of an Animal Coordinator for emergency response coordination purposes is the same as the NIMS and SEMS concepts used for other disciplines (such as public works, fire agencies, American Red Cross, law enforcement, schools) involved with disaster response.

The purpose is to help ensure integration of animal support activities.

With the animal care concept, the County Animal Coordinator (CAC) is the individual(s) who will act as a point of contact on animal issues during a large disaster. As necessary, this person will staff the County EOC during a disaster. This individual should be trained in NIMS and SEMS and should be knowledgeable with local animal issues and the various animal entities, including government, non-profits and other volunteer organizations. The person should also be familiar with state and federal resources, including the California Animal Response in Emergency System (CARES).

Within the County EOC, the CAC serves as a liaison and communicates and coordinates with staff from other agencies in the EOC, particularly the Care and Shelter function to coordinate needs for the animal population.

In turn, the CAC coordinates with entities such as non-profit animal care service providers, as well as ensuring open communications remain in place with groups such as equine evacuation volunteers and other partners.

The CAC can also provide situation status to other County EOC functions, including the public information function. The Animal Care Committee liaison receives summary information from field disaster and evacuation sites and using these data can advise the EOC on community programs that have been established to provide care for animals.

The concept described above can be modified if necessary however it should always be consistent with NIMS and SEMS.

4.5.4 California Animal Response in Emergency System (CARES)

California Animal Response in Emergency System (CARES) organizes state resources, in support of local government responding to animal issues, during a state level emergency in accordance with SEMS. During a disaster, if local resources are insufficient to meet existing needs, local government may request state assistance. When this assistance is requested; the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) will activate CARES, with CDFA as the lead agency. The ability to respond effectively at the state level largely depends upon planning accomplished within each OA prior to a disaster. Since the majority of volunteers, resources, and organization during a disaster originate in the local area, it is essential that counties and local agencies have animal response plans in place in order for CARES to function effectively. The CARES Plan is intended to facilitate mutual aid between counties.

5. EVACUATION AND RECEPTION AND CARE CENTERS

Although public shelters are opened as needed for evacuations, most people evacuate to relatives, friends, or hotels. However there remains a need for public sheltering during an evacuation.

Although there is government authority for oversight of evacuation, under the authority and responsibility of Department of Social Services (DSS), groups such as the American Red Cross are essential to serving the needs of disaster victims. In San Luis Obispo County and across the country, ARC provides services such as shelter, service centers, and actual field response during and after emergencies.

Local officials and the ARC will coordinate to choose appropriate locations for the establishment of shelters. Examples of designation criteria that may be used in the selection include the location of the emergency and future threat potential, suitable space for sleeping and hygiene, provisions for feeding, adequate heating, lighting and sanitation facilities, and being able to accommodate members of the population with special needs.

Populations will be informed of the location of selected centers through the media, including possibly with emergency broadcasts at the time of an emergency. The American Red Cross maintains agreements with owners and operators of various facilities throughout the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area that could be used for evacuation shelters.

6. Return/Repopulation into Evacuated Areas

During large scale evacuations or evacuations long in duration, returning the evacuated public can take some preplanning. Infrastructure, utilities and other essential services need to be restored prior to a population returning.

San Luis Obispo County maintains an Evacuation and Repopulation plan that assist with assessing the affected area and ensuring services are restored prior to repopulation. The following considerations are essential for repopulation:

Access - Following a major event an aerial survey of the impacted areas should be conducted immediately to identify and prioritize the most seriously damaged areas of the locality. This can determine the level of damage to major routes into the area and help to determine the time needed for debris clearance from those routes.

Essential Services – Emergency Services agencies that have been moved to a safe haven shelter prior to an evacuation need to return back to their service areas; Public Health - Water and sewer services are operating; Subsistence - Food is available or made available in the affected area; Utilities - Electricity, potable water, sewer services, telephone, and natural gas services are operating or when they are made available in the affected area; Existing services can support the people already in the impacted area as well as an additional influx of people

If the impacted areas cannot support the return of evacuated residents, temporary housing may be established in non-impacted areas near the disaster area. State and county authorities in accordance with the State Disaster Recovery Plan will make decisions on the location and operation of temporary housing facilities.

Residential and nursing homes should not to bring residents back to the community until all services have been restored to normal. To include power, water, sewer, communications and local suppliers of commodities used by the facilities.

In the event of a major disaster declaration, a Joint Field Office (JFO) will be established in or near the affected area. Federal and state officials will work from this facility to support disaster response and recovery operations

7. EOC Transition into Recovery Operations

As the threat to life, property, and the environment dissipates, the Emergency Services Director or alternate position with authority should consider deactivating the EOC. The ESD may direct section chiefs to deactivate their sections, ensuring that each position provides its logs and files to the recovery unit. The recovery unit will organize these materials so they can be archived and/or utilized for the financial recovery process.

The Recovery Unit Leader will coordinate the recovery effort, ensuring that all damaged public facilities and services are restored. In coordination with County OES, the recovery unit or alternate function will prepare an after-action report, submitting it to the State's Southern Region.

Additional information on recovery operations can be found in Part 4 of this Emergency Operations Plan.

8. Emergency Proclamations

Proclamations of emergency provide certain legal authorities and immunities for emergency

actions taken by response personnel and various agencies as a result of, or due to, emergency situations. They also allow for certain needed actions to occur without following regular requirements.

8.1 Proclamation of Local Emergency

If conditions of extreme peril to persons and property exist, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors may pass a resolution proclaiming that a local emergency exists for San Luis Obispo County. Generally, the declaration needs to be made within 10 days of the event if the County and the other members of the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area are to qualify for financial assistance under the State's Disaster Assistance Act, as well as possibly other sources of assistance.

In addition, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors must review, at least every 30 days, the continuing existence of the emergency situation. They must also terminate the emergency declaration at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.

A local emergency may be proclaimed for the county by the San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors or by the Emergency Services Director. A local proclamation made by the County Administrator or Emergency Service Director is subject to ratification by the Board of Supervisors within seven days.

A local emergency proclamation enables the county to request state assistance under the State Disaster Assistance Act. It also allows the County Administrative Officer and/or Emergency Services Director to establish curfews, take measures necessary to protect and preserve the public health and safety, and exercise all authority granted by local ordinance.

8.2 Request to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services for Concurrence

Following the Proclamation of a Local Emergency for San Luis Obispo County, the County Board of Supervisors may request that the Director of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services concur with the local proclamation and to provide assistance under the State's California Disaster Assistance Act. This Act provides financial assistance for the permanent restoration of public real property other than facilities used solely for recreational purposes when it is damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster.

To qualify for State concurrence in a local emergency, a declaration must be made within 10 days of the occurrence. A copy of the declaration, along with the information compiled in the damage assessment process, must accompany the request for State concurrence.

8.3 Requesting Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency

After the Proclamation of a Local Emergency for the County of San Luis Obispo the County

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Board of Supervisors may request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency. The request will be forwarded to the Director, California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, with a copy of the local emergency declaration and the damage assessment summary.

8.4 Request for the Governor to Request a Presidential State of Emergency

A request for a federal declaration of emergency by the President for a local jurisdiction is passed through the governor of each state. As such, in order for the county or other jurisdictions to request a Presidential declaration, the county requests the Governor to request a Presidential declaration. A Presidential declaration can make available a number of federal disaster programs, which are touched upon in Part 4 of this Emergency Operations Plan. It may be possible for the President to declare a federal emergency without the county requesting such, although that would generally be in the case of a regional or extremely significant disaster.

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San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan

PART 4 - RECOVERY OPERATIONS

RECOVERY OPERATIONS

1. Concept of Operations

Disaster Recovery refers to the procedures that enable the recovery and/or continuation of vital infrastructure and systems following a natural or human induced disaster.

Disaster Recovery activities return services and systems to a state of normalcy following a disaster and include both short and long term activities. Short term activities are intended to return vital life-support systems to operation and long-term activities are designed to return infrastructure systems to pre-disaster conditions.

When conditions exist which are beyond the effective response capabilities of a local jurisdiction, a city or county may proclaim a local emergency and request that the state implement and/or coordinate financial disaster recovery programs.

More specific Disaster Recovery details can be found in the county's stand-alone Disaster Recovery Plan.

1.1 Short Term Recovery

Short term recovery operations start during the response phase of the emergency. These early recovery operations are initially the responsibility of local jurisdictions. Affected jurisdictions, such as San Luis Obispo County, cities in the Operational Area, and/or special districts, would be involved with at least initially coordinating recovery efforts in their respective areas.

The goal of short term recovery is to restore local government and related services to at least a minimal capacity. Short term recovery may include:

- utility restoration;
- continued social, medical, and mental health services;
- re-establishment of county government operations;
- re-establish of transportation routes;
- debris removal;
- cleanup operations; and
- abatement and demolition of hazardous structures.

The county and cities may need to ensure that debris removal and cleanup operations are expedited in public areas. On the basis of the county and other Operational Area jurisdictions' assessments, structures that pose a public safety concern may be inspected by building officials or other professionals to determine specific damages.

1.2 Long Term Recovery

The goal of long term recovery is to restore facilities to pre-disaster conditions. Long-term recovery includes hazard mitigation activities, restoration or reconstruction of public facilities, and disaster response cost recovery. Each affected jurisdiction is responsible for their own approach to mitigation, which could include zoning variances, building codes changes, plan reviews, land use planning techniques, and safety element review.

With public safety a primary concern, rapid recovery may require adjustments to policies and procedures to streamline the recovery process. Any hazard mitigation actions may need to be coordinated between various agencies and jurisdictions in order to ensure a maximum reduction of vulnerability to future disasters. It is important, however, that jurisdictions follow all state and federal regulations to ensure cost recovery.

The major objectives of long term recovery operations may include:

- coordinated delivery of social and health services;
- improved land use planning;
- improved emergency planning;
- re-establishing the local economy to pre-disaster levels;
- recovery of disaster response costs and;
- effective integration of mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations.

In addition to common emergency planning considerations (e.g., establishing partnerships, risk identification and reduction, plan maintenance including drills and exercises) local governments need to consider that rebuilding efforts require decisions on a number of critical activities that have long-term social, economic and physical recovery implications.

Recovery programs will also be sought for individual citizens and private businesses. The county's and other Operational Area jurisdictions' planning, redevelopment, or related agencies may have a vital role to play in coordinating rebuilding efforts related to commercial areas of San Luis Obispo County.

1.3 Disaster Recovery at the State Level

At the state level, Cal OES responds to and aids in disaster recovery operations by providing assistance to local governments and coordinating recovery programs for individuals and businesses impacted by disasters. Under the authorities of the California Emergency Services Act, California Disaster Assistance Act and the federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the Cal OES Recovery Section ensures that state and federal support are provided throughout the recovery process.

Cal OES acts as the grantee for federally funded disaster assistance programs, and grantor for

the state California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) program.

2. Recovery Operations Organization

If the County EOC is activated, the Recovery Unit Leader will direct activities in the unincorporated areas and act as a central resource for recovery activities in the incorporated jurisdictions.

If the EOC is not activated, initial recovery operations will be managed by the appropriate departments within the county for unincorporated areas. Initial recovery operations involving incorporated jurisdictions and special districts will be managed by designated jurisdictional representatives (with County OES assistance, as needed).

3. Recovery Operations Responsibilities

The county, Operational Area jurisdictions, and special districts have specific responsibilities in recovering from a disaster. Depending on the size of the disaster, local jurisdiction and agencies may not have all the resources necessary for recovery and state and/or federal disaster assistance may be needed. The organizational overview listed below depicts a sampling of agencies that may be assigned or have the resources to coordinate specific disaster recovery operations for the county.

Function	Lead Department/Agency
Political process management; interdepartmental coordination; policy development; decision making; overall public information	Administrative Office; Board of Supervisors; County OES
Land use and zoning variance; building and related permits; building and related safety inspections; redevelopment	Planning and Building Department; redevelopment agencies; Board of Supervisors
Restoration of County facilities and related services	Central Services; Public Works
Public area debris removal; demolition; roadway and related construction; restoration of County government public utility services	Public Works
Assistance programs for victims and related special needs	Federal and state disaster assistance

Public finance; budgeting; contracting; accounting	Auditor – Controller – Treasurer Tax Collector; Administrative Office; Board of Supervisors
Claims and liability issues	HR/Risk Management; County Counsel
Coordination of applications for public agency disaster assistance; liaison with assistance providers; disaster financial assistance project management	County OES; Auditor – Controller – Treasurer Tax Collector; affected departments
Advise on emergency authorities, actions, and associated liabilities; preparation of new ordinances and resolutions	County Counsel
Government operations and restoration, including space acquisition, supplies, equipment, vehicles, personnel	Central Services, Administrative Office, Human Resources
Geographic Information System (GIS) needs	Planning and Building, Assessor, Agriculture Departments, County Fire

4. Recovery Damage / Safety Assessments

An **Initial Damage Estimates (IDE)** should take place within the first 48 hours after the emergency to provide information necessary for Cal OES to determine if state and/or federal disaster assistance is warranted and what external resources are needed. The information provided by local government should include:

- type and extent of public and private sector damage;
- basic repair and emergency response costs; and
- any acute public health issues

Cal OES works with local jurisdictions to ensure that accurate and current disaster information is captured and provided to the state. If the available IDE information appears inaccurate based on the known magnitude of the event or if the information appears out-of-date, Cal OES staff may be required to verify the information.

Following the IDE, a **Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)** will be completed to verify information in the IDE and provide information for Cal OES to determine the extent and type of state and/or federal disaster assistance. The PDA is a comprehensive report completed by a team of local, state and/or federal representatives in cooperation with the affected local government and the private sector. The representatives may include local public works staff, Cal OES or Small Business Administration program staff. This assessment provides the basis for determining the type and amount of state and federal aid available for recovery reimbursement.

PDA information includes:

- specific damaged sites, including facility type (e.g., school, road, private residence);
- insurance and maintenance records of damaged facilities;
- damage description and repair estimates; and
- local government's budget reports.

If the local government wants to obtain state or federal assistance, a local proclamation of emergency may be required to be eligible to apply. If a local emergency proclamation is required, it must be issued within 10 days of the event. More specific information can be found on the Cal OES website at:

<http://www.caloes.ca.gov/PlanningPreparednessSite/Documents/LocalGovernmentEmergencyProclamationsGuide.pdf>.

If federal assistance is required, Cal OES must submit a request to the President within 30 days of the disaster occurrence. The request must generally be accompanied by a joint Cal OES/FEMA PDA. Accordingly, Cal OES will request FEMA's assistance and complete the joint PDA as soon after the event as practical.

In special circumstances when the magnitude of the event warrants, the President may declare an emergency or major disaster prior to completion of a PDA. However, a PDA is still required in order to establish the level of financial assistance required by the state and federal governments.

Local jurisdictions should provide all requests for disaster recovery assistance to the Operational Area (OA). Cal OES Regions are the first line reviewers of requests for disaster assistance from local government.

4.1 Damage Assessment Documentation Chart

The chart below describes the mechanisms required to document damages:

Types of Damage Assessment Documentation			
Report Title	Responsible Party	Description Needed	Purpose of Report
Initial Damage Estimate (IDE ¹) or List of Projects	Local jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• type and extent of public and private sector damage• basic repair and emergency response costs• any acute public health issues• number of homes and	Provides information for Cal OES to determine if state and/or federal disaster assistance is warranted and to what external resources are needed. An IDE should

Types of Damage Assessment Documentation			
Report Title	Responsible Party	Description Needed	Purpose of Report
		businesses not insured or underinsured	be provided concurrently with request for assistance. Not providing this information promptly can delay assistance.
Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)	Cal OES Recovery Section staff assisted by Cal OES Regional staff, local, state and/or federal government staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facility types (e.g. school, road, private residences) and location facility insurance and/or maintenance records. damage description and repair estimates local government budget reports destroyed/damaged residences, personal property, businesses any identified environmental or historical issues 	Provides information for Cal OES to determine extent and type of state and/or federal disaster assistance. This information is also used by FEMA to prepare a regional analysis of the request for consideration by FEMA headquarters.
Damage Assessment by Other Federal Agencies	Small Business Administration (SBA) US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) and/or local Agricultural Commissioner	Includes the number of private homes and businesses damaged or destroyed and estimated uninsured losses. It also may include documentation showing economic injury to businesses Includes cause, type and value of crop/livestock losses.	Ensures minimum damage criteria have been satisfied to implement the Physical or Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program. Provides USDA with jurisdictions to implement emergency local program

¹ IDE: The List of Projects form for doing an IDE report is available on the Cal OES website at: <http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/recovery/forms> Other forms can also be found on that site.

As the recovery phase continues, the damage assessment is refined to a more detailed level. Detailed damage/safety assessments will be needed to apply for various state and federal disaster financial assistance programs. In addition, a list of mitigation priorities will need to be developed by the jurisdictions' departments.

Determining which agency performs detailed damage and/or safety assessment will depend on what is being inspected and assessed. For example, damage to roads under the jurisdiction of San Luis Obispo County generally will be coordinated by the San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department; damages to county facilities generally will be coordinated by County Public Works and Central Services. The Office of Emergency Services will most likely be the lead agency for coordinating and summarizing overall damage and safety assessments into a

consolidated report. Other local jurisdictions within the Operational Area should complete their own detailed damage assessment.

5. Documentation

Documentation is the key to recovering expenditures related to emergency response and recovery operations. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs. For each jurisdiction and special district, documentation should begin at the field response level and continue throughout the operation of their Emergency Operations Center and/or other emergency management coordination efforts or functions as the disaster unfolds.

Under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA), documentation is required for damage sustained to the public and related resources, such as:

- public buildings;
- levees;
- flood control works;
- irrigation works;
- county roads;
- city streets;
- bridges; and
- other public works.

Under federal disaster assistance programs, documentation must be obtained regarding damages sustained to resources such as:

- roads;
- water control facilities;
- public buildings and related equipment;
- public utilities;
- facilities under construction;
- recreational and park facilities;
- educational institutions; and
- certain private non-profit facilities.

5.1 Debris Removal

Debris removal and emergency response costs incurred by the affected entities should also be documented for potential cost recovery through state and federal programs.

The documenting information should include the location and extent of damage, and estimates

of costs for:

- debris removal;
- emergency work;
- repairing or replacing damaged facilities to a mitigated condition.

5.2 Building Codes

The cost of compliance with building codes for new construction, repair, and restoration should also be documented. The cost of improving facilities may be provided in cost estimates for possible federal mitigation program funding.

6. Disaster Assistance Programs

Disaster assistance programs have been developed to address the needs of four groups:

- Individuals
- Businesses
- Agriculture
- Public Agencies

Individuals: May receive loans or grants for things such as real estate and personal property, sheltering, medical/dental, unemployment and other categories, depending on the extent of the emergency.

Businesses: Loans are available for many types of businesses through the Small Business Administration to assist with physical and economic business losses following a disaster.

Agriculture: The United States Department of Agriculture has programs available to assist with agricultural losses, including production losses, repair and reconstruction.

Public Agencies: In addition to recovery reimbursement through state and federal programs for public agencies, funds are available to public agencies to mitigate the risk of further damage (these funds can also be made available to non-profits).

6.1 Public Assistance Program Responsibilities for Public Agencies

Each jurisdiction and special district has the responsibility for completion and submittal of the required documents for both state and federal assistance.

The County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is the primary agency for coordinating the initial completion of the public assistance program applications and supporting materials for county government. County OES may also serve as the initial primary contact for state and

federal field representatives. City emergency management representatives complete the application process and provide supporting materials to state and federal representatives for their jurisdictions. Special districts may assign a representative from their agencies to complete application materials and initially coordinate with state and federal representatives. The special district representative should work closely with their agency's field operations staff throughout this process.

6.1.2 Project Worksheet (PW)

Once the Project Application is received, a joint state/federal inspection team may come into the requesting jurisdiction to perform a Project Worksheet (PW). The PW identifies the scope of work and the quantitative estimate of cost of each work project. The inspection team prepares a PW data sheet for each project listed on the List of Projects. A project means all work performed at a single site.

Within 45 days of receipt of the application for federal public assistance, the PWs are reviewed by DHS/FEMA and a decision to obligate the funds will be rendered. Once the projects are approved, Cal OES must submit quarterly progress reports to DHS/FEMA.

6.1.3 Work Project Funding

To receive payment, the sub-grantee (local jurisdiction) must have a resolution that designates an authorized representative, filed a Cal OES Project Application, and have a Vendor Data Record. Work project funding is subject to DHS/FEMA/State Agreement and 75 %/ 25 % federal/state and local costs shares, as established as the minimum under the Stafford Act. Funding of improved projects is subject to the Governor's Authorized Representative's (GAR) approval.

Payments for administrative allowances and small projects are automatic advance payments (after supplement approval). Reimbursement payments are sent in the form of progress payments, with 25 % usually withheld until after final inspection or audit

6.1.4 Completion Deadlines

The following deadlines have been established for each work category:

Debris Clearance	6 Months*
Emergency Work	6 Months*
Permanent Work	18 Months*

* Dates established from date of major disaster declaration

The Governor's Authorized Representative may extend deadlines, when justified, as follows:

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN	San Luis Obispo County
Part Four – Recovery Operations	December 2016

Debris Clearance	6 Months
Emergency Work	6 Months
Permanent Work	30 Months

DHS/FEMA may extend the deadline beyond these dates, with adequate justification. Costs are allowed only to date of last approved time extension.

6.2 Disaster Assistance Programs for Individuals

Individuals are expected, whenever possible, to provide for themselves and direct their own personal recovery. However, it is understood that this is not always possible, and programs are available to assist individuals. The County of San Luis Obispo's objective is to provide residents with all information necessary to recover from a disaster.

FEMA provides details about specific program available to individuals at <http://www.fema.gov/what-disaster-assistance>.

6.2.1 The Application Process: Individual Assistance:

Individuals and Households Program

If there is a presidential Declaration of Emergency, the Individuals and Households Program becomes available. Upon the implementation of the Individuals and Households Program, individuals are required to first 'tele-register' with FEMA. Websites and/or local media will provide the toll free number to register at as well as resources for physical locations of local SBA, USDA, LAC or DRC offices.

Upon tele-registration, FEMA will assign a representative to evaluate the claim and will refer the individual to the appropriate program for loan and/or grant assistance. Individuals will then be provided loan and/or grant application information, instructions, terms and conditions directly from the agency providing assistance (FEMA, SBA, USDA).

For federally declared disasters, tele-registration centers may be established by FEMA to assist disaster victims and businesses in applying for grants, loans, and other benefits. In coordination with the American Red Cross, temporary services such as sheltering for disaster victims may be provided.

SBA and USDA

When SBA and/or USDA has implemented its disaster program(s) independent of a Presidential declaration, individuals, businesses, private non-profit agencies, and/or the agricultural community, will be instructed to file an application directly with their local SBA and/or USDA office.

6.2.2 Local Assistance Centers/Disaster Recovery Centers

Local Assistance Centers: Local governments may consider activating Local Assistance Centers (LACs) to provide a centralized location for services and resource referrals for the unmet needs of disaster victims. State funding may be available for eligible LAC operations. Historically, LACs have proven to be a key factor for a successful recovery. LAC characteristics generally include:

- resource facility for recovery information, services and programs;
- community-based service facilities;
- managed by local government;
- staffed by PNPs, local, state and federal government, as appropriate.

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs): DRCs may also be activated by key federal agencies to provide convenient locations for victims and private non-profit organizations to obtain information about FEMA and SBA programs. DRC characteristics general include:

- fixed or mobile resource facility for FEMA and SBA recovery information
- managed by federal government;
- staffed by FEMA, Cal OES, SBA and other federal, state and local agencies as appropriate.

7. Hazard Mitigation – Planning and Prevention

Hazard mitigation involves the ongoing identification of potential risks and hazards to the community, and development of effective pre-disaster mitigation strategies for the purpose of reducing potential impacts. Hazard mitigation planning is accomplished through advance planning, prevention and preparedness.

7.1 San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation

The County of San Luis Obispo has developed a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) to create a safer community. The San Luis Obispo County LHMP is the representation of the county's commitment to reduce risks from natural and other hazards, and serves as a guide for decision-makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural and other hazards. This document is for the County of San Luis Obispo as an entity and is not adopted for any local jurisdiction other than the county. A LHMP must be in place in order to receive FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation project grants, as well as Post-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program project funding.

The LHMP for San Luis Obispo County addresses natural hazards, which include:

- Wildfires
- Floods
- Extreme Weather
- Tsunami
- Earthquakes
- Fault Rupture / Groundshaking / Liquefaction
- Coastal Storm / Coastal Erosion
- Landslides / Rockslides
- Naturally-Occurring Biological Threats
- Insect Infestation

7.2 Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

Hazard mitigation programs are intended to mitigate the effect of future disasters.

Following a presidential disaster declaration, the federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is activated. The program's purpose is to fund projects which are cost effective and which substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering resulting from a major natural disaster. Grants are available to eligible applicants in the declared areas only, and are delivered as either part of a Public Assistance grant or as a stand-alone measure. Mitigation projects must be cost effective and represent a solution to a problem.

The federal contribution can be up to 75% of the cost of the hazard mitigation project approved for funding, with applicants providing matching funding through a combination of either state, local, or private resources. HMGP funds cannot be used as the sole match for other federally funded programs.

8. After Action Reporting

NIMS/SEMS regulations require any city and/or county declaring a local emergency for which the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency to complete and transmit an after-action report to Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the incident period.

The after-action report will provide, at a minimum, the following:

- response actions taken;
- application of NIMS/SEMS;
- suggested modifications to NIMS/SEMS;
- necessary modifications to plans and procedures;
- training needs; and
- recovery activities to date.

The after-action report provides documentation of San Luis Obispo County's emergency

response activities, and identifies areas of concern and success. It can also be utilized to develop a work plan for implementing improvements.

An after-action report will be a composite document for all NIMS/SEMS levels, providing a broad perspective of the incident, referencing more detailed documents, and addressing all areas specified in the NIMS/SEMS regulations.

The report should include an overview of the incident, including enclosures, and will also address specific areas of the response, if necessary. It will be coordinated with, but not encompass, hazard mitigation. Hazard mitigation efforts may be included in the “recovery actions to date” portion of the after-action report.

The San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for coordinating the completion of San Luis Obispo County After Action Reports and sending to Cal OES Southern Region within the required 90-day period.

Emergency managers for each affected Operational Area jurisdiction will be responsible for submitting the jurisdiction’s report to the Cal OES Southern Region within the 90-day period. County OES may coordinate with the affected jurisdictions.

For the San Luis Obispo County and other Operational Area jurisdictions, the after action report’s primary audience will be public agency employees, including management. The after action reports should be written in simple and brief language. Data for the after action report may be collected from sources such as questionnaires, WebEOC documents, other documents developed during the disaster response, and interviews of emergency responders.

San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan

PART 5 - OVERVIEW OF ATTACHMENTS AND REFERENCED STAND ALONE DOCUMENTS

1. Overview of Attachments and Referenced Stand Alone Documents

Due to the nature and type of threats to the San Luis County Obispo County Operational Area, there are a number of stand-alone emergency plans, procedures, references and other documents which are separate documents from this Emergency Operations Plan. Although they are “stand alone”, separate documents, the below referenced plans and procedures are considered attachments to and/or otherwise compatible with this EOP.

The following sections provide an overview of stand-alone plans, procedures, and other documents which are related to and compatible with this EOP. Due to changing needs and emergency management methods and procedures, the below list may change from time-to-time, and may not be inclusive of all emergency response plans, procedures, and other documents used within and/or by San Luis Obispo County and/or the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area and/or local jurisdictions within the Operational Area.

1.1 San Luis Obispo County Earthquake Emergency Response Plan

The Earthquake Emergency Response Plan contains specific response information that may be unique to earthquakes. For example, one of the priorities after an earthquake is to determine situation status throughout the Operational Area. To help do this, specific procedures and guidelines are in the plan which prioritize which areas of the county, and which infrastructure, should be checked to determine situation status. The Earthquake Emergency Response can act as a stand-alone document.

1.2 San Luis Obispo County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

This Plan provides policy and other information that may be unique to hazardous material incidents. It also provides an overview of information on how emergency management issues within the Operational Area could be handled in the event of a large scale hazardous materials incident, such as evacuation overview information, shelter-in-place overview, emergency warning systems information, and mutual aid. This document also provides information on incident command and jurisdictional issues, as well as administrative information such as cost recovery guidelines and policies.

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan can act as a stand-alone document, and it also serves as the emergency response portion of the San Luis Obispo County Hazardous Materials Area Plan.

1.3 San Luis Obispo County Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan

This Plan provides information and guidelines that may be unique to incidents related to potential or actual dam or levee failure. For example, it provides

potential EAS messages for specific dams and levees, response actions specific to some dams, and related information. The Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan can act as a stand-alone document.

1.4 San Luis Obispo County Tsunami Emergency Response Plan

This plan provides information and guidelines that may be unique to incidents related to possible or actual tsunamis. The primary purpose of this plan is to establish and define emergency management procedures, organizational response and coordination related to receipt of a tsunami watch, warning, or the occurrence of an actual tsunami along the San Luis Obispo County coastline. The first priority of emergency management response will be the protection of life and property. The plan is broken up into five sections: Introduction, Hazard Assessment, Planning Basis, Emergency Management and Concept of Operations.

1.5 County/Cities Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan

The San Luis Obispo County/Cities Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan is a joint county and cities emergency plan. The NPP Emergency Response Plan covers local response and coordination of many local and locally based state agencies which would be involved in a nuclear power plant incident beyond a “normal” response (such as “standard” EMS calls, small fires, and other incidents which could any industrial or commercial facility).

The plan is broken up into three parts: an administrative section with overall policy and related information; a section which is made up of standard operating procedures, and a third part which is reference information. The standard operating procedures which are commonly referred to as SOPs, are updated depending annually or as needed.

To provide an example of some of the agencies and emergency functions that have individual NPP SOPs, they include: CHP, County Sheriff’s Department, the County Office of Education, County Health Agency, County Public Works, local cities and school districts. In addition, there are numerous functional based and EOC SOPs such as Route Alerting, Public Information, Operations, Logistics, etc.

Since the NPP Plan contains SOPs for many disciplines and agencies, there are procedures within that plan which can be referenced and used for other emergencies in certain areas of the county, such as coordination efforts for those without transportation.

1.6 San Luis Obispo County OES Fire Response Support Plan

This document provides a basic overview of how emergency management support from the County Office of Emergency Services may be provided to support fire and related agencies in the event of large or unusual fires.

1.7 San Luis Obispo County Adverse Weather Plan

This document provides basic guidance for emergency management personnel during the receipt of weather alerts as well as the initial response to Adverse Weather Events in the County.

1.8 San Luis Obispo County Recovery Plan

This document provides guidance on the Disaster Recovery Process and provides information on the state and federal process.

1.9 San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services Resource List

A resource list of selected public and private resources which may be needed during emergencies or other incidents has been developed for emergency management and related agency use.

1.10 San Luis Obispo County OES Basic Activation Guide

In order to assist members of County OES who may be required to coordinate or respond to incidents at any time, a document which provides basic information on certain procedures and guidelines for initial response actions and for general reference is maintained. This document is called a Basic Activation Guide, and contains information such as notification procedures, and guidelines for initial response to various types of emergencies or other incidents.

1.11 Sheriff's Office Watch Commander Initial Response Guide

The Sheriff's Office Watch Commander serves as the 24-hour contact point for the County of San Luis Obispo's emergency organization.

In order to address issues related to emergency management, a document which provides guidelines for response to such incidents is cooperatively maintained by the Sheriff's Office Patrol Division, including the Watch Commanders, and County OES. Called the Watch Commander's Initial Response Guide, it contains guidelines for initial response to situations such as a damaging earthquake, dam

failure, responding to certain mutual aid requests for assistance, hazardous material incidents, and a number of other subjects.

1.12 Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan

The Safety Element is one of several elements that comprise the General Plan related to land use, zoning, and related planning in San Luis Obispo County. The Safety Element provides a general evaluation of potential public safety hazards on a countywide basis.

A description of the geologic, flooding, fire and other safety hazards that may affect the County is provided in the Technical Background Report portion of the Safety Element.

The Safety Element has two basic principles: be ready for disaster, and manage development to reduce risk. The first part of the Element addresses the first premise – emergency preparedness. The second part of the Element describes the various types of disasters, focusing principally on fire, flood, and geologic hazards. The purpose of the second section, or part, is to describe the physical effects of the disaster and provide standards for reducing the risk of exposure to the hazards.

1.13 San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The County of San Luis Obispo has developed a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) which provides guidance on how to reduce risk from natural hazards. This LHMP works in conjunction with other county plans, including the General Plan and hazard mitigation plans developed for specific programs such as flood control and fire prevention. The LHMP provides local capabilities assessment, risk assessment and mitigation strategies as required by FEMA.

Like the Safety Element, the LHMP basic principles include helping the county be ready for disaster and mitigate or reduce risk. The plan describes the various types of disasters, profiles the community, uses historic data for probability information and provides goals, objectives and strategies to mitigate hazards. The plan also includes cross references tables and matrixes with information on hazards, goals, strategies and priorities.

1.14 San Luis Obispo County Marine Oil Spill Response Plan – Reference

The Marine Oil Spill Response Plan was developed at a time when two coastal oil facilities were operated by major companies within San Luis Obispo County. It provides information such as potential staging areas for response resources, and provides basic information on coastal areas resources that could be

impacted by an oil spill. This document is retained for reference and updates are not anticipated unless special funding or programs become available.

1.17 San Luis Obispo County Energy Shortage Contingency Plan – Reference

The purpose of the Energy Shortage Contingency Plan is to help San Luis Obispo County deal effectively with an energy supply disruption. The plan addresses various energy shortage scenarios affecting gasoline and diesel, electricity, natural gas, and propane. It is designed to be flexible, allowing for partial or full implementation depending on the type of shortage.

The plan addresses energy shortages caused by supply disruptions or natural disasters. This document is retained for reference and updates are not anticipated unless special funding or programs become available.

1.18 EOP Annexes

Annex 1- EOC Position Checklists

This Annex is a document of position specific checklists for positions in the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Center.

Annex 2 – Continuity of Government

This Annex provides the process and lines of succession for the preservation of local government.

2. San Luis Obispo County Emergency Ordinance

The San Luis Obispo County Emergency Ordinance is found in Section 2.80 of the San Luis Obispo County Code. For ease of reference, the ordinance is shown below.

2.1 County Code Section 2.80 (Emergency Ordinance)**2.80.010 Purposes.**

The declared purposes of the provisions contained in this chapter are to provide for the preparation and implementation of plans for the protection of persons and property within the county in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of this county with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations and affected private persons. (Ord. 2265 § 2, 1986: Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974).

2.80.020 Definition.

As used in this chapter, "local emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake, or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority in the California Public Utilities Commission. (Ord. 2265 § 3, 1986: Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

2.80.030 Disaster planning advisory committee--Membership.

The San Luis Obispo County disaster planning advisory committee is created with membership to be designated by the director of emergency services, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) The director of emergency services or his designee, who shall be chairman;
- (2) Members of the staff of the County Office of Emergency Services;
- (3) Representatives from county departments with responsibilities for emergency response as provided for in the county's emergency plans; and
- (4) Representatives of the cities, state agencies, volunteer agencies, utilities, and other organizations having responsibilities for emergency response as provided for in the county's emergency plans. (Ord. 2265 § 4, 1986)

2.80.040 Disaster planning advisory committee--Powers and duties.

It shall be the duty of the San Luis Obispo County disaster planning advisory committee to advise the county office of emergency services in developing emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements and such ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements. The disaster planning advisory committee shall meet upon call of the chairman, as necessary, to recommend changes or additions to county emergency response plans, review new concepts, develop and monitor disaster exercises, and identify training needs. (Ord. 2265 § 5, 1986)

2.80.050 Emergency plan.

The San Luis Obispo County Director of Emergency Services and Office of Emergency Services shall be responsible for the development of the county emergency plans. Those emergency plans shall provide for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of this county, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency or state of war emergency and shall provide for the organization, powers and duties, services and staff of the emergency organization. Such plans shall take effect upon adoption by resolution of the board of supervisors. (Ord. 2265 § 6, 1986; Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

2.80.060 Director of emergency services.

There is created the office of emergency services. The County Administrative Officer shall be the Director of Emergency Services. (Ord. 2265 § 7, 1986; Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

2.80.070 General powers and duties of director of emergency services.

The director of emergency services is empowered to do the following or any portion thereof:

(1) Whenever in his judgment a local emergency exists, as defined in Section 2.80.020 of this code, to request the board of supervisors to proclaim the existence of a local emergency, and the termination thereof, if the board of supervisors is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the board of supervisors is not in session. Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the director of emergency services, the board of supervisors shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven days thereafter or the proclamation will have no further force and effect.

(2) The board of supervisors shall review, at least every thirty days until such local emergency is terminated, the need for continuing the local emergency and shall proclaim the termination of such local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions

warrant.

(3) The chairman of the board of supervisors, or in the event the chairman is absent from the county or otherwise unavailable, the director shall request the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency when, in the opinion of the chairman or the director, locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency.

(4) Control and direct the effort of the emergency organization of this county for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter and in accordance with the county of San Luis Obispo emergency plan.

(5) Direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the emergency organization of this county; and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise between them.

(6) Represent this county in all meetings with private and public agencies on matters pertaining to emergencies as defined herein. (Ord. 2265 § 8, 1986; Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

2.80.080 Powers in event of emergency.

In the event of a proclamation of local emergency as provided in this chapter, the chairman of the board of supervisors, or in the event the chairman is absent from the county or otherwise unavailable, then the director of emergency services is empowered to do the following or any portion thereof:

(1) To make and issue orders and regulations on matters necessary to provide for the protection of life and property; however, such orders and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the board of supervisors. Such orders and regulations and amendments and revisions thereto shall be given widespread publicity and notice and may include, but not be limited to the following:

(A) Curfew. Order a general curfew within designated boundaries as is deemed necessary to preserve the public order and safety. "Curfew" means a prohibition against any person or persons walking, running, loitering, standing or motoring upon any public alley, street or highway, any public property or any vacant premises, except persons officially designated to duty with reference to the civil emergency and representatives of the news media, physicians, nurses and ambulance operators performing medical services, utility personnel maintaining essential public services, firemen and law enforcement officers and personnel, and those specifically authorized by the county sheriff or his duly authorized agent;

(B) Business Closing. Order the closing of any business establishment within the curfew area or within any other specified portion of the County of San Luis Obispo, for the period of emergency; such businesses to include, but not limited to, those selling intoxicating liquors, cereal malt beverages, gasoline, or firearms;

(C) Alcoholic Beverages. Order that no person within the curfew areas or within any other specified portion of the county shall consume any alcoholic beverage in any public street or place which is publicly owned or in any motor vehicle driven or parked there on;

(D) Weapons. Order that no person within the curfew area, or within any other specified portion of the county, shall carry or possess on his or her person any gun, bomb, firebomb, knife, rock, bottle, club, brick, explosive, or weapon; provided, however, that notwithstanding the above, duly authorized law enforcement officers and members of the National Guard may carry and possess therein during such period, guns, weapons, ammunition, explosives, flammable materials or liquids, or other dangerous weapons;

(E) Traffic Control. Designate any public street, thoroughfare or vehicle parking areas within the curfew area or within any other specified portion of the county closed to motor vehicles and pedestrian traffic; and

(F) General Authority. Issue such other orders and regulations as are necessary for the protection of life and property;

(2) To obtain vital supplies, equipment, vehicles and such other property which in the chairman or director's judgment are lacking and needed for the protection of the life and property of San Luis Obispo County and the people therein, and to bind the county for the fair value thereof, and if required immediately, to commander the same for public use;

(3) To require emergency services of any county officer or employee; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits and immunities as are provided by law;

(4) To requisition necessary personnel or material of any county department or agency;

(5) To execute all of the ordinary powers of his regular office, all of the special powers conferred upon him by this chapter or by resolution or emergency plan pursuant thereto adopted by the board of supervisors, all powers conferred upon him by any statute, by any other lawful authority, and to exercise complete authority over the county, and exercise all police power vested in the county by the constitution and general laws. (Ord. 2265 § 7, 1986: Ord. 1384 § 2 (part) 1974)

2.80.090 Appointment, powers and duties of assistant and deputies.

The director of emergency services shall appoint such assistant and/or deputies as are necessary to aid him in carrying out his powers and duties, and except as is specified in Section 2.80.100 hereof, such assistant and/or deputies shall have such powers and duties as are specified in writing by such director. (Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

2.80.100 Order of succession after director.

The director of emergency services shall designate in writing the order of succession to that office, to take effect in the event the director is not available to attend meetings or otherwise perform his duties during an emergency. Such order of succession shall be approved by the board of supervisors. In the event the director is absent from the county, or is otherwise unavailable during a local emergency, a state of emergency or a state of war emergency, or threat of the same, any and all of the powers granted by this

chapter to such director may be exercised by the person or persons so designated and approved, in the order of succession so designated and approved. (Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974).

2.80.110 Emergency organization.

All officers and employees of this county, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations and persons who may by agreement or operation of law (including persons impressed into service under the provisions of Section 2.80.080(3) of this chapter) be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this county during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of this county. (Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

2.80.120 Expenditures.

Any expenditures made in connection with the emergency activities, including mutual aid activities, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property of this county. (Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

2.80.130 Punishment for violations.

It is a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not to exceed six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, for any person during a state of war emergency, state of emergency or local emergency to do any of the following:

- (1) Willfully obstruct, hinder or delay any member of the emergency organization in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by virtue of this chapter;
- (2) Violate any of the provisions of this chapter, or to refuse or willfully neglect to obey any lawful order or regulation promulgated or issued as provided in this chapter;
- (3) Wear, carry or display, without authority, any means of identification specified by the emergency agency of the state. (Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

2.80.140 Appointment of stand-by officers. (See Annex Two)

(a) As used in this section, the terms "unavailable" and "stand-by officers" shall have the meanings set forth in Government Code Sections 8635 through 8644, inclusive, and in future amendments thereto.

(b) The board of supervisors may examine, investigate, appoint, remove and replace standby officers in accordance with Government Code Sections 8635 through 8644, inclusive, and with future amendments thereto. (c) Stand-by officers shall have the duties and authority set forth in Government Code Section 8641 and in future amendments thereto.

(d) Should all members of the board of supervisors, including all stand-by officers, be

unavailable, temporary members of said board shall be appointed pursuant to Government Code Section 8644, and to future amendments thereto; provided however, that in the event such appointments are made by the board of supervisors' chairman of other counties within one hundred fifty miles of this county, then the following shall be the order in which such other counties shall appoint:

- (1) Kern County;
- (2) Santa Barbara County;
- (3) Monterey County;
- (4) Kings County.
- (e) At its second regular meeting in each January, the board of supervisors shall review the status of all stand-by appointments, and if necessary fill vacancies as set forth hereinabove. (Ord. 2265 § 10, 1986; Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974).

3 Emergency Proclamation Documents

The following pages contain ready to complete Proclamation of Local Emergency and Request to Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency documents.

PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY BY DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

I, _____, Director of Emergency Services of the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, hereby find and determine that there exists a condition of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within that area of the County of San Luis Obispo described as follows: entire county; because of the existence therein of the following conditions:

And, further, I do hereby find and determine that the condition or conditions set forth herein-above in this Proclamation currently exist within said area of the County of San Luis Obispo and are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the County of San Luis Obispo and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. These conditions are not a result of labor controversy.

Now, therefore, I do hereby PROCLAIM A LOCAL EMERGENCY in that area of the County of San Luis Obispo described as follows: entire county; all pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act (starting with Government Code Section 8550) and to Chapter 2.80 of Title 2 of the San Luis Obispo County Code.

In furtherance of this Proclamation of Local Emergency, there is hereby invoked within the above-described area of the County of San Luis Obispo, all of the powers and mechanisms set forth in the California Emergency Services Act and in the San Luis Obispo County Code Chapter 2.80, as said powers and mechanisms may be hereafter be used by authorized personnel of the County of San Luis Obispo.

It is hereby ordered that a copy of this Proclamation of Local Emergency shall be posted on major outside public access doors of the County Government Center and in one public place within any area of the County of San Luis Obispo within which this Proclamation applies, and that personnel of said county shall endeavor to make copies of this Proclamation available to news media.

This Proclamation of Local Emergency shall be effective _____, and shall remain in effect for a period of 14 days from the date hereof, unless further extended, or unless sooner terminated.

Dated: _____

Time: _____

County Administrative Officer and Director of Emergency Services

REQUEST TO GOVERNOR TO PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY

To the Honorable _____, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

I, _____, Director of Emergency Services of the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, do hereby request that you make a finding that there exists in the area of the County of San Luis Obispo described as follows: entire county; a condition of extreme peril within the meaning of Section 8558© of the Government Code of the State of California, because of the existence therein of the following conditions:

The conditions currently exist within said area of the County of San Luis Obispo and are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the County of San Luis Obispo and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. These conditions are not a result of labor controversy.

This is a request that after making the above said finding, you make a Proclamation of a State of Emergency pursuant to Section 8625 of said Code effective _____.

I also request that you, as the Governor, and pursuant to Section 8626 of said Code direct the employment of State personnel and equipment.

Also, I request that you, as the Governor, request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency in San Luis Obispo County.

Also, I request that you, as the Governor, and pursuant to Section 8627 of the Government Code of the State of California, order to become effective the regulations and orders placed into effect pursuant to a state of Local Emergency.

Dated: _____

Time: _____

County Administrative Officer and Director of Emergency Services

4. Documents Relating the Formation and Membership of the OA Organization

While San Luis Obispo County used the Operational Area Concept on an informal basis prior to the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) becoming implemented throughout the state, the Concept was formalized by the Board of Supervisors on November 21, 1995. This was accomplished through the Board of Supervisors consent agenda item B-3 on the above date.

The consent agenda item included the Board approving and instructing the chairperson to sign the Memorandum of Understanding for participation in the San Luis Obispo Operational Area organization and approved and instructed the chairperson to sign the revised San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Included in the 1995 EOP was the statement “By adoption of this Emergency Operations Plan the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo have established the San Luis Obispo Operational Area.

In addition to establishment by the Board of Supervisors, other local jurisdictions within the county were given the opportunity to join the Operational Area by notifying the County Office of Emergency Services. Local jurisdictions were given the opportunity to formalize Operational Area membership by signed an “Agreement for Participation in San Luis Obispo Operational Area Organization” which is a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). For reference, the wording of the MOU is as follows.

4.1 OA Memorandum of Understanding Wording

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE SAN LUIS OBISPO OPERATIONAL AREA ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, each of the following public agencies, City of Arroyo Grande, City of Atascadero, City of Grover Beach, City of Morro Bay, City of Paso Robles, City of Pismo Beach, City of San Luis Obispo, County of San Luis Obispo, Office of the San Luis Obispo County Superintendent of Schools, California Valley Community Services District, Cambria Community Services District, Heritage Ranch Community Services District, Independence Ranch Community Services District, Linne Community Services District, Nipomo Community Services District, Oceano Community Services District, San Simeon Acres Community Services District, Templeton Community Services District, Cayucos Fire District, San Miguel Fire District, Santa Margarita Fire District, Avila Beach Community Water District, Cambria Community Hospital District, Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District, Garden Farms Community Water District, Port San Luis Harbor District, Upper Salinas and Las Tablas Water Conservation District, Cayucos Sanitary District, San Miguel Sanitary District, Adelaida Public Cemetery District, Arroyo Grande Cemetery District, Atascadero Cemetery District, Cambria Cemetery District, Cayucos-Morro Cemetery District, Paso Robles Cemetery District, San Miguel Cemetery District, Santa Margarita Cemetery District, Shandon Cemetery District, Templeton

Cemetery District have the need or potential need, for cooperative response to large scale emergencies and related recovery efforts; and

WHEREAS, the potential for a major catastrophe due to earthquake, flood, or other natural or manmade disaster requires all governmental entities within San Luis Obispo County to be prepared to share resources and information among themselves as well as with the State of California in order to protect public welfare; and

WHEREAS, greater efficiency, planning and response can be achieved by joining the efforts of the cities, special districts, and the County together in pre-disaster agreements; and

WHEREAS, The California Emergency Services Act makes reference to the "operational area" and defines it as "an intermediate level of the state emergency organization" created to perform extraordinary functions for both county and city governments within a county area, such as strengthening mutual coordination, providing a focal point and conduit for disaster information, and assisting in the efficient management of resources during times of emergency;

NOW THEREFORE, A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is entered into, by and between those public agencies that have executed this agreement, and in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

1. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT, COMMON POWERS TO BE EXERCISED: The Parties to this Agreement recognize an Operational Area as that term defined in the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code Section 8550 et seq.) which designates an intermediate level of organization, cooperation, and planning between public entities. The Parties agree to participate in the San Luis Obispo Operational Area organizational structure, within San Luis Obispo County boundaries, which is a planning partnership for a systematic approach for exchanging disaster intelligence and resource requests in order to foster effective flow of disaster information and resource requests in emergencies. Each of the parties to this Agreement will designate individuals to be trained to participate in the Operational Area organization.

In the event of an energy shortage emergency the parties will act in accordance with the actions determined by the Operational Area organization to meet such emergencies.

2. NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM/STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPERATIONS COMMITTEE: An operations committee shall be established to discuss mutual concerns regarding the operation of the San Luis Obispo Operational Area in accordance with the purpose of this Agreement. The operations committee (hereafter the Standardized Emergency Management System Operations Committee [SEMSOC]) shall be a supplemental committee of the San Luis Obispo County Disaster Planning and Advisory Committee (hereinafter DPAC). SEMSOC should consist of the following DPAC members:

One member from each of the seven incorporated cities, one from the County Office of Emergency Services, one from the County Fire agency, one from the County Sheriff's Office, one representing the Office of the County Superintendent of Schools, three members to represent special districts, and one American Red Cross representative. The County Office of Emergency Services representative shall chair SEMSOC and represent the Operational Area, the County Fire representative shall represent the fire service Operational Area mutual aid program, and the Sheriff's Office representative shall represent the law enforcement Operational Area mutual aid program. The special district's representatives shall be selected by an association representing special districts within San Luis Obispo County for a term determined by said association. Should such an association not exist at the time a special district representative position becomes available, the representative shall be chosen by the Disaster Planning Advisory Committee (DPAC) chairperson until such time as an association representing special districts within San Luis Obispo County selects a representative or for a term of one year.

SEMSOC will be an ad hoc committee for the purpose of developing the San Luis Obispo Operational Area (SLOOA). Upon SLOOA implementation, the committee will have completed its purpose and operational area issues will thereafter be addressed through the full DPAC organization.

3. SEMSOC MEETINGS: SEMSOC shall meet at a time, place, and frequency determined by the SEMSOC chairperson. The first meeting should be held within a 30-day period following the date the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors votes to become a signatory to this agreement. Additional meetings should be held as deemed necessary by SEMSOC members.

4. FINANCING: The consideration under this Agreement is the mutual advantage of protection afforded to each of the parties under the Agreement. There shall not be any monetary compensation required from any party to another party; however, this Agreement has no impact on existing or future separate mutual aid agreements or other separate agreements that involve financial considerations.

5. MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM: The Operational Area organization and procedures will be based on the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) as defined in the State of California's Standardized Emergency Management System regulations (CCR Title 19, Div. 2, Chapter 1). The San Luis Obispo County Emergency Services Director, and/or his/her designated alternates, will act as the Operational Area Coordinator.

6. PROVISION OF FACILITIES AND SUPPORT: The County's Emergency Operations Center located at 1525 Kansas Avenue, rural San Luis Obispo, is the primary site for Operational Area emergency coordination functions during incidents requiring Operational Area coordination. Parties to this agreement shall provide staff to assist with the decision making and operational positions of the Operational Area organization as necessary and dictated by specific emergency situations.

7. TRAINING: Due to the complexity and number of *National Incident Management System (NIMS)* and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) training courses and modules it is recognized that training personnel at agencies with minimal or volunteer staff will be difficult. It is therefore agreed that various members of the OA may participate in another jurisdiction's SEMS training sessions, and/or training offered by DPAC, and/or training offered by the OA Coordinator should such Training session be applicable to the attending jurisdiction and does not have a fiscal effect on the hosting jurisdiction unless such costs are nominal and deemed acceptable to the hosting jurisdiction. It is further recognized that it is the goal of signatories to this MOU to comply with SEMS training requirements.

8. TERM OF AGREEMENT: This Memorandum of Understanding shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors shall vote to terminate this Memorandum of Understanding. Each Party may individually terminate its involvement in this Memorandum of Understanding by providing 30 days prior written notice to the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services.

9. ADDITIONAL PARTIES: Additional cities or special districts within the geographical boundaries of San Luis Obispo County may join as a Party to this Agreement and become member entities upon execution of an Exhibit to this Memorandum of Understanding in which the entity agrees to the conditions and terms of this Memorandum of Understanding. The executed Exhibit shall become a part of this Memorandum of Understanding.

10. NON-PARTICIPATION: Any city or special district that chooses not to sign this Memorandum of Understanding can avail itself of Operational Area emergency coordination services in the event of an emergency; however, that city or special district will not be considered in compliance with Section 2409(b) of the State Office of Emergency Service's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) (CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 1). The Operational Area authority and responsibility under SEMS shall not be affected by non-participation of any local government(s) within the operational area (SEMS Section 2409(c)).

11. COUNTERPARTS: This Memorandum of Understanding may be signed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same agreement.

12. EXECUTION: Each Public Agency that signs this Memorandum of Understanding shall notify the County of San Luis Obispo Office of Emergency Services and forward to such office an executed copy of its Counterpart Signature Page of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Memorandum of Understanding to be executed by their respective authorized officers. This Memorandum of Understanding is deemed to be signed and executed as of the first date a Public Agency executes this agreement.

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The MOU was approved as to form and legal effect by San Luis Obispo County Counsel, and was adopted, as noted earlier, by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors on November 21, 1995. A number of jurisdictions within the Operational Area have signed the MOU, including the County of San Luis Obispo.

Although section 10 of the MOU reads “Any city or special district that chooses not to sign this Memorandum of Understanding can avail itself of Operational Area emergency coordination services in the event of an emergency; however, that city or special district will not be considered in compliance with Section 2409(b) of the State Office of Emergency Service's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) (CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 1)”, that does not seem to be correct. Section 2409(b) reads “All local governments with a county geographic area shall be organized into a single operational area by December 1, 1995, and the county board of supervisors shall be responsible for its establishment.” Section 2409(c) reads: The operational area authority and responsibility under SEMS shall not be affected by non-participation of any local government(s) within the operational area.” Section 2409(d) reads: “The county government shall serve as the lead agency of the operational area unless another member agency of the operational area assumes that responsibility by written agreement with county government.”

San Luis Obispo County government does serve as the lead agency of the operational area.

5. Glossary of Terms

"Action Plan" means the plan prepared in the EOC containing the emergency response objectives of that SEMS level reflecting overall priorities and supporting activities for a designated period. The plan is shared with supporting agencies.

"Disaster" means a sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity which threatens or effects extraordinary loss of life or property.

"Emergency" means a condition of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestations or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy.

"Emergency Operations Center" means a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed.

"Emergency Response Agency" means any organization responding to an emergency, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an EOC, in response to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization.

"Emergency Response Personnel" means personnel involved with an agency's response to an emergency.

"Incident" means an occurrence or event, either human-caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

"Incident Action Plan" means the plan developed at the field response level which contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.

"Incident Commander" means the individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.

"Incident Command System (ICS)" means a nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the field level component of SEMS. It is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel,

procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

"Local Government" means local agencies as defined in Government Code §8680.2 and special districts as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 5, NDA, §2900(y).

"Master Mutual Aid Agreement" means the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement made and entered into by and among the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the State. The agreement provides for support of one jurisdiction by another.

"Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination" means the participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization, working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

"Mutual Aid" means voluntary aid and assistance in the event that a disaster should occur, by the interchange of services and facilities, including, but not limited to: fire, police, medical and health, communication, and transportation services and facilities, to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction which would arise in the event of a disaster. Mutual aid is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

"Mutual Aid Region" means a subdivision of the state emergency services organization, established to facilitate the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within an area of the state, consisting of two or more county Operational Areas.

"Operational Area" means an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. The Operational Area is a special purpose organization created to prepare for and coordinate the response to emergencies within a county area. Each county is designated as an Operational Area. An Operational Area may be used by the county and the political subdivisions comprising the Operational Area for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operating centers and the operating centers of the political subdivisions comprising the operational area. The Operational Area augments, but does not replace, any member jurisdiction.

"Political subdivision" means any city, city and county, county, district, or other local governmental agency or public agency authorized by law.

"Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)" means that consistent set of rules and procedures governing the overall operational control or coordination of emergency operations specified in regulations (CCR Title 19, Division 2, §2400 et seq). It identifies at each level of the statewide emergency organization, the direction of field forces and the coordination of joint efforts of government and private agencies. ICS is the field level component of SEMS.

"State of Emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a "state of war emergency", which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.

6. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACRONYMS

ACP	-	Access Control Point
ALARA		As Low As Reasonable Achievable
AMT	-	Aerial Monitoring Team
ANI	-	American Nuclear Insurers
ARES	-	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	-	American Red Cross
BEPZ	-	Basic Emergency Planning Zone (Diablo Canyon related)
BT	-	Bioterrorism
Cal EMA		California Emergency Management Agency (now Cal OES)
Cal Fire		California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalEOC		Cal OES's version of WebEOC
Caltrans		California Department of Transportation
CANG	-	California Army National Guard
CAO	-	County Administrative Officer or City Administrative Officer
CAP	-	Civil Air Patrol
CAWAS		California Warning System
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control OR California Department of Corrections
CDE	-	Committed Dose Equivalent
CDHS	-	California Department of Health Services
CERT	-	Community Emergency Response Team
CHA	-	County Health Agency
CHA DOC		County Health Agency Department Operations Center
CHP	-	California Highway Patrol
CHO	-	County Health Officer
CI	-	Curie
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
CLETS		California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CPM	-	Counts per Minute
DHS	-	Federal Department of Homeland Security
DHS/FEMA		Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency
DFG	-	California Department of Fish and Game
DFO	-	Disaster Field Office
DMAT	-	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DOC	-	Department Operations Center
DOD	-	Department of Defense
DOE	-	Department of Energy (federal)
DOJ	-	Department of Justice (federal and state)
DOT	-	Department of Transportation (federal or state)
DPAC	-	Disaster Planning Advisory Committee
DSS	-	Department of Social Services
EAS	-	Emergency Alert System

ECC	-	Emergency Command Center
EMAN	-	Emergency Medical Alert Network
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
EMSA	-	Emergency Medical Services Agency
EMT	-	Emergency Medical Technician
EWEC	-	Emergency Worker Exposure Control
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	-	Emergency Operations Facility (PG&E)
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	-	Emergency Services Director
EWS	-	Early Warning System
FBI	-	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	-	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FID	-	Flame Ionization Detector
FIST	-	Fire Investigator Strike Team
FMT	-	Field Monitoring Team
FRP	-	Federal Response Plan
FY	-	Fiscal Year
FFY	-	Federal Fiscal Year
GC/MS		Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometer
GE	-	General Emergency (related to Diablo Canyon)
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HEICS	-	Hospital Emergency Incident Command System
HHS	-	Federal Department of Health and Human Services
HMAP	-	Hazardous Materials Area Plan
HMC	-	Hazardous Material Coordinator
HP	-	Health Physics/Health Physicist
IC	-	Incident Commander
ICS	-	Incident Command System
ICP	-	Incident Command Post
IDAC	-	Infectious Disease Assessment Center (IDAC)
IPZ	-	Ingestion Pathway Zone
JIC	-	Joint Information Center (same as Joint Media Center)
JMC	-	Joint Media Center
KI	-	Chemical identifier for Potassium Iodide
LOCA	-	Loss of Coolant Accident (related to Diablo Canyon)
LPZ	-	Low Population Zone (related to Diablo Canyon)
MCI	-	Mass Casualty Incident
m	-	Milli (1/1000)
MDL	-	Minimum Detection Level
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
mR	-	milliroentgen
mR/h	-	milliroentgen per hour

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NAWAS	National Warning System
NBC -	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NDMS -	National Disaster Medical System
NIMS -	National Incident Management System
NPP -	Nuclear Power Plant
NRC -	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF -	National Response Framework
NUE -	Notification of Unusual Event (related to Diablo Canyon)
NUREG	Nuclear Regulatory Document
NWS -	National Weather Service
OA -	Operational Area
OASIS -	Operational Area Satellite Information System
ODP -	Federal Office of Domestic Preparedness (part of either fed DOJ's ODP or FEMA)
ODW -	Office of Drinking Water (California Dept of Health Services)
OEL -	Offsite Environmental Laboratory
OES -	Office of Emergency Services (county and state)
OJP -	Federal Department of Justice's Office of Justice Preparedness
OMB -	Federal Office of Management and Budget
OSPR -	DFG'S Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response
PASS -	Personal Accountability System
PHL -	Public Health Lab
PID -	Photo Ionization Detector
PIO -	Public Information Officer
PPE -	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAP -	Public Safety Answering Point
PUC -	California Public Utilities Commission
PW DOC	Public Works Department Operations Center
RACES	Radio Amateurs in Civil Emergencies
RDMHC	Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordination
REM -	Radiation Equivalent Man
REOC -	Regional Emergency Operations Center
SABA -	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus
SAE -	Site Area Emergency (related to Diablo Canyon)
SAR -	Search and Rescue
SCBA -	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEMS -	Standardized Emergency Management System
SMART	Specific Bioimmunoassay Test Kit
SO or SD	Sheriff's Office or Sheriff's Department
SOC -	State Operations Center
SOP -	Standard Operating Procedure
SWC -	State Warning Center
TCP -	Traffic Control Point
TDD -	Telecommunications Device for the Deaf

TEDE -	Total Effective Dose Equivalent
TLD -	Thermoluminescent Dosimeter
TSC -	Technical Support Center (related to Diablo Canyon)
TWG -	Terrorism Working Group
UDAC -	Unified Dose Assessment Center
UE -	Unusual Event (related to Diablo Canyon)
UHF -	Ultra High Frequency radio
USC -	United States Code
USCG -	United States Coast Guard
VHF -	Very High Frequency radio
WC -	Watch Commander
WebEOC	Vendor specific name to an emergency management software
WMD -	Weapons of Mass Destruction

7. ADDITION ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

The following is a list of acronyms used with this document:

Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CDA	California Disaster Assistance Act
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program (SBA)
Federal PA	Federal Public Assistance Program
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMA CCP	FEMA Crisis Counseling Program
FHWA	Federal Highways Administration
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
IHP	Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households Program
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
PNP	Private Non-Profit Organization
SAP	Safety Assessment Program
SBA	United States Small Business Administration
SSGP	State Supplemental Grant Program
State PA	State Public Assistance Program
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United State Department of Agriculture

8. References to Specific California State Law**8.1 Public Health****8.1.1 Excerpts from the California Health and Safety Code**

101025. The board of supervisors of each county shall take measures as may be necessary to preserve and protect the public health in the unincorporated territory of the county, including, if indicated, the adoption of ordinances, regulations and orders not in conflict with general laws, and provide for the payment of all expenses incurred in enforcing them.

101029. The sheriff of each county, or city and county, may enforce within the county, or the city and county, all orders of the local health officer issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. Every peace officer of every political subdivision of the county, or city and county, may enforce within the area subject to his or her jurisdiction all orders of the local health officer issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. This section is not a limitation on the authority of peace officers or public officers to enforce orders of the local health officer. When deciding whether to request this assistance in enforcement of its orders, the local health officer may consider whether it would be necessary to advise the enforcement agency of any measures that should be taken to prevent infection of the enforcement officers.

101030. The county health officer shall enforce and observe in the unincorporated territory of the county, all of the following:

- (a) Orders and ordinances of the board of supervisors, pertaining to the public health and sanitary matters.
- (b) Orders, including quarantine and other regulations, prescribed by the department.
- (c) Statutes relating to public health.

101040. The county health officer may take any preventive measure that may be necessary to protect and preserve the public health from any public health hazard during any "state of war emergency," "state of emergency," or "local emergency," as defined by Section 8558 of the Government Code, within his or her jurisdiction.

"Preventive measure" means abatement, correction, removal or any other protective step that may be taken against any public health

hazard that is caused by a disaster and affects the public health. Funds for these measures may be allowed pursuant to Sections 29127 to 29131, inclusive, and 53021 to 53023, inclusive, of the Government Code and from any other money appropriated by a county board of supervisors or a city governing body to carry out the purposes of this section.

The county health officer, upon consent of the county board of supervisors or a city governing body, may certify any public health hazard resulting from any disaster condition if certification is required for any federal or state disaster relief program.

101075. As used in this article:

(a) "Hazardous waste" means a waste, or combination of wastes, that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may do any of the following:

(1) Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness.

(2) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

(b) "Waste" means either of the following:

(1) Any material for which no use or reuse is intended and that is to be discarded.

(2) Any material that spills, escapes, or is released from any manufacturing, industrial, commercial, or other plant, facility, or process, or that escapes or is released during the transporting or transferring from one place to another, or during the pumping, processing, storing, or packaging of any material in, to, or from such a plant, facility, or process, or that enters or may enter an uncontained air space or a surface water course that is not totally contained on the contiguous property of the plant, facility, or process, or which enters, or may enter, the groundwater underlying such plant, facility, or process.

101080. Whenever a release, spill, escape, or entry of waste occurs as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 101075 and the director or the local health officer reasonably determines that the waste is a hazardous waste or medical waste, or that it may become a hazardous waste or medical waste because of a combination or reaction with other substances or materials, and the director or local health officer reasonably determines that the release or escape is an immediate threat to the public health, the director may declare a health emergency and the local health officer may declare a

county health emergency in the county or any area thereof affected by the threat to the public health. Whenever a local health emergency is declared by a local health officer pursuant to this section, the local health emergency shall not remain in effect for a period in excess of seven days unless it has been ratified by the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors shall review, at least every 14 days until the local health emergency is terminated, the need for continuing the local health emergency and shall proclaim the termination of the local health emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant the termination.

101085. (a) After the declaration of a health emergency or a county health emergency pursuant to Section 101080, the director or local health officer may do any or all of the following:

(1) Require any person or organization that the director or local health officer shall specify to furnish any information known relating to the properties, reactions, and identity of the material that has been released, spilled, or escaped. The director or local health officer may require information to be furnished, under penalty of perjury, by the person, company, corporation, or other organization that had custody of the material, and, if the material is being transferred or transported, by any person, company, corporation, or organization that caused the material to be transferred or transported. This information shall be furnished to the director or local health officer upon request in sufficient detail, as determined by the director or local health officer, as required to take any action necessary to abate the health emergency or county health emergency or protect the health of persons in the county, or any area thereof, who are, or may be affected. However, the burden, including costs, of furnishing the information shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the information and the benefits to be obtained therefrom.

(2) Provide the information, or any necessary portions thereof, or any other necessary information available to the director or local health officer to state or local agencies responding to the health emergency or county health emergency or to medical and other professional personnel treating victims of the local health emergency.

(3) Sample, analyze, or otherwise determine the identifying and other technical information relating to the health emergency or county health emergency as necessary to respond to or abate the county health emergency and protect the public health.

(b) This section does not limit or abridge any of the powers or duties granted to the State Water Resources Control Board and to each

regional water quality control board by Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Water Code. This section also does not limit or abridge the powers or duties granted to the State Air Resources Board or to any air pollution control district by Division 26 (commencing with Section 39000).

This section does not limit or abridge any of the powers or duties granted to the Director of Food and Agriculture or to any county agricultural commissioner by Division 6 (commencing with Section 11401) or by Division 7 (commencing with Section 12501) of the Food and Agricultural Code.

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PART 6: PROFILE OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY AND OVERVIEW OF HAZARDS AND THREATS

1. SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PROFILE

San Luis Obispo County is located on the central coast of California, approximately half-way between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It is the northern-most coastal county in the California Office of Emergency Services' Southern Region.

San Luis Obispo County covers an area of approximately 3,316 square miles. The county landscape is defined by five mountain ranges, forming five principal drainage basins aligned on a predominately northwest to southwest axis. The ranges include the Santa Lucia, Temblor, Caliente, and La Panza mountains. While none of the ranges are particularly high, they are effective visual and climatic barriers between each of the regions they define. The western county boundary is defined by about 96 miles of the Pacific Ocean coastline. Most urban and intensive agricultural uses in the county occur in the valleys and coastal terraces of the western most ranges.

1.1 Climate

The climate and air quality of San Luis Obispo County are directly related to its physical characteristics. The coastal lowlands and plains are bounded on the east by the Santa Lucia Mountains and experience a maritime climate. That climate is somewhat modified locally by elevation and distance from the ocean, as well as the mountains. The north and northeastern portions of the county include the upper end of the Salinas Valley, where the maritime climate is substantially modified by the intervening mountains. The Carrizo Plain in the east and southeastern portion of the county is climatically high desert.

Because the county is located along the California coast, the weather is normally under the influence of a high pressure system located to the west. As a result, a common weather pattern includes afternoon and evening onshore winds. However, a more significant characteristic of the high pressure area, from the air quality standpoint, is a temperature inversion.

The county has a number of microclimate areas. The National Weather Service has San Luis Obispo County broken into three forecast zones.

1.2 Water

Water for urban uses in the county are obtained from surface impoundments such as the Santa Margarita Lake, Whale Rock and Lopez reservoirs, natural underground aquifers, and the Coastal Branch of the State Water Project. A recent addition to the water supply systems includes a pipeline and related infrastructure which provide water from Lake Nacimiento to a number of communities throughout San Luis Obispo County.

Water for agricultural uses comes almost entirely from the aquifer groundwater supplies.

Major streams in the county that flow into the Pacific Ocean include Toro Creek, Chorro Creek,

Coon Creek, San Luis Obispo Creek, Pismo Creek, Arroyo Grande Creek, Oso Flaco Creek, Santa Rosa Creek, and the Santa Maria River. Most of these streams are intermittent, based on rainfall. There is a major tidal inlet at Morro Bay.

1.3 Population and County Lay Out

The county currently has an estimated population of 274,293, with 120,233 of those living in the unincorporated county areas (California Department of Finance).

Of the seven incorporated cities, the largest by population is San Luis Obispo with 45,802, followed by Paso Robles with 30,522, Atascadero with 29,169, Arroyo Grande with 17,428, Grover Beach with 13,144, Morro Bay with 10,284, and Pismo Beach with 7,711 (Note: totals may not be exact due to rounding).

The population of the county is generally concentrated in four regions, each relating to generally distinct physical and trade areas:

1.3.1 North County – The area north of the Cuesta Grade or Cuesta Ridge. North county communities include San Miguel, Shandon, Cholame, Creston, Paso Robles, Templeton, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita. Most areas of the interior portion, including the Carissa Plain area of the southeastern area of the county are accessible from the north county area.

1.3.2 North Coast - The coastal terrace and adjacent upland areas south of the Monterey County line near the coast, including the communities of San Simeon, Cambria, Cayucos, Morro Bay and Los Osos, Baywood Park.

1.3.3 San Luis Obispo - The inland area surrounding the county seat which is the major employment and trade center of the county; this area also includes the beach area community of Avila Beach.

1.3.4 South County - The coastal terrace, upland, and near coast valleys concentrated on Highway 101, extending from Ontario Grade south to the Santa Barbara County line including, the communities of Pismo Beach, Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Oceano, Halcyon, and Nipomo.

Surrounding counties include Monterey, Kings, Kern, and Santa Barbara. To the very southeastern portion of San Luis Obispo County, the northwestern Ventura County line is less than four miles east of the San Luis Obispo County line. The northwestern portion of the Los Angeles County line is less than 40 miles from the southeastern portion of the San Luis Obispo County line. The intersection of California Highways 166 and 33 is in San Luis Obispo County.

1.4 Economy

Historically, the economy in San Luis Obispo County has been oriented toward – and continues

to be - agriculture, tourism, and services (including government). After 1940, a diversified economy resulted from substantial increases in the services and trade sectors, coupled with the establishment and expansion of three large state institutions: California Polytechnic State University, Atascadero State Hospital, and the California Men's Colony (a California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation prison). Public utilities also employ a substantial number of residents.

The trade and services sectors have continued to increase in importance and this trend is expected to persist. The projected employment growth in the trade and services sectors reflects an expanded tourist economy and a growing local serving retail trade. Agriculture plays a large role in the county's economy, including wine grapes. Agriculture and tourism have vied for the number one industry title within San Luis Obispo County in past years, although in recent years agriculture has retained the number one title.

1.5 Major Recreation Areas

San Luis Obispo County has diverse and varied choices for recreational activities. In the north coast area of the county, recreation areas include the William Hearst Memorial State Beach and, San Simeon State Beach, as well at Hearst Castle. In the central coastal area of the county recreation includes Cayucos County Beach, Morro Strand State Beach, Morro Dunes Campground, Morro Rock, Morro Bay, Morro Bay State Park, and Montana De Oro State Park.

In the southern coastal part of the county recreation areas include Port San Luis, Avila Beach, Pismo Beach State Beach, Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Area, Oceano Memorial County Park, and Oceano/Nipomo Dunes.

In addition, activities related to the wine industry, including wine tours and related events occur throughout the county and have increased in activity during recent years.

Inland activities include Lake Nacimiento and its related recreational areas, Lopez Lake, Santa Margarita Lake, and the Los Padres National Forest. Just to the north of the inland county line in Monterey County is Lake San Antonio, which is used by many San Luis Obispo County residents as well as visitors from outside of the area.

1.6 Transportation Systems

The county contains major transportation arteries including U.S. Highway 101, California State Highways 1, 41, 46, 58, and 166, and the Union Pacific Railroad. The county has a regional airport near the southern portion of City of San Luis Obispo which offers service to larger commercial airports to the north and south. In addition to air transportation the county is also served with scheduled rail and bus service by Amtrak, as well as number of tour coach operators, and local and regional transit systems.

Most areas of the county with a population concentration are served with various types of bus

service by the San Luis Obispo County Regional Transit Authority (RTA). RTA was formed through a joint powers agreement (JPA) between the County of San Luis Obispo and each of the seven cities incorporated within the county to provide intercity fixed route service and ADA para-transit service.

Bus service is also provided by Monterey-Salinas Transit District between Fort Hunter Liggett in southern Monterey County and Paso Robles. This service to and from Fort Hunter Liggett serves Lockwood (Monterey County), San Miguel, and Paso Robles with one trip daily each way.

1. OVERVIEW OF HAZARDS AND THREATS

There are a number of potential natural and technological threats which could impact San Luis Obispo County, including earthquakes, hazardous material incidents, flooding, dams, wildland fire, urban fire, urban interface fire, commercial nuclear power plant, tsunami, drought, freeze, terrorism, and other natural and technological hazards.

In addition to the information shown on the following pages, maps and more detailed information on a number of particular threats is available in the San Luis Obispo County Safety Element (December 1999) or the San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP.) The Safety Element can be reviewed or purchased from the County Planning Department. The LHMP can be reviewed or obtained from County OES, including on the County OES web site.

1.1 Earthquake Faults

1.1.1 Area Faults

San Luis Obispo County is located in a geologically complex and seismically active region. Like other areas of California, there are a number of active or potentially active fault systems throughout San Luis Obispo County. Small earthquakes, in the range of magnitude 2.0 - 2.7 and smaller, occur quite often throughout and near the county. Larger earthquakes do occur occasionally, as demonstrated by the magnitude 6.5 December 2003 San Simeon Earthquake, and the 6.0 September 2004 Parkfield Earthquake, centered just north of the Monterey County line.

The 6.5 magnitude San Simeon Earthquake occurred during the morning of December 22, 2003. Two people lost their lives in the city of Paso Robles and an estimated \$239,000,000 in damages occurred throughout the county.

In 1966 an earthquake occurred on the Parkfield segment of the San Andreas fault. The earthquake was in the 5.6 to 5.8 range and caused minor to moderate damage in the county.

It is not unusual for small, non-damaging earthquakes to occur throughout and near the county from time-to-time.

Much of the information shown below is extracted from the Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan and the County's LHMP.

1.1.2 CAMBRIA FAULT

The northwesterly trending Cambria fault is approximately 64 kilometers long, including an 8 kilometer projection across Estero Bay. Hall and Prior (1975) show the fault coming back onshore near Morro Bay, and converging with the Oceanic and West Huasna fault near San Luis Obispo. The Cambria fault is considered potentially active (source: the Safety Element of

the San Luis Obispo County General Plan). The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan lists the maximum moment magnitude as 6.25 for the Cambria.

1.1.3 EAST HUASNA FAULT

The East Huasna fault zone trends north-northwest for a distance of about 70 kilometers from near Sisquoc in Santa Barbara County northward until it intersects with the South Cuyama fault about 20 kilometers east of the city of San Luis Obispo. The fault is considered potentially active (Source: Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan).

1.1.4 HOSGRI FAULT

See San Simeon-Hosgri fault zone

1.1.5 LA PANZA FAULT

The northwest trending La Panza fault has been mapped for 71 kilometers along the western base of the La Panza Range (Jennings, 1994). The La Panza fault has been identified as a thrust or reverse fault by Clark and others (1994). The La Panza fault is considered potentially active (The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan). The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan lists the maximum moment magnitude as 5.0 - 7.5 for the La Panza.

1.1.6 LOS OSOS AND EDNA FAULT ZONES

The Los Osos fault zone has been mapped generally in an east/west orientation, along the northern flank of the Irish Hills. The western end of the onshore fault zone is located near the community of Los Osos, and the eastern end located near U.S. Highway 101. To the east of U.S. Highway 101, the fault may continue along the northeast flank of the Irish Hills as the Edna fault zone.

Assuming an overall length of 35 miles, the Los Osos fault has the potential to generate and earthquake with about a magnitude 6.75 (Source: Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan).

1.1.7 NACIMIENTO FAULT ZONE

The **Nacimiento Fault Zone** has been mapped as a regional fault by many investigators, however it is not included as part of the data base of California faults by the California Geological Survey. While the fault is considered inactive (reference Jennings, per the San Luis Obispo County Safety Element, December 1999), the Bryson earthquake of 1952 is sometimes assigned to the Nacimiento fault zone, and would make the fault seismically active (reference: San Luis Obispo County Safety Element, December 1999). The Bryson earthquake, which occurred in a rural area of northern San Luis Obispo County, is poorly understood and may be

attributed to movement on other faults such as the active San Simeon or potentially active Riconada fault zones.

The faults that make up the Nacimiento fault zone enter the county in the vicinity of Lake Nacimiento. Faults, or portions of the faults, related to this system trend southwest near the city of Paso Robles, parallel Highway 101, pass through or near Templeton, through or near the city of Atascadero, through the area in and near Santa Margarita, and continue south. Given the fault's proximity to major population centers, structures, dams, transportation and pipeline routes, it could pose a serious threat to the county.

1.1.8 RINCONADA FAULT ZONE

The **Rinconada Fault Zone** has been mapped as a regional fault zone about 189 kilometers (about 117 miles) long located along the western margin of the La Panza Range. The Rinconada fault is inferred to be part of a zone of faults including the Jolon, San Marcos, Espinosa, and Reliz faults that extends from Monterey Bay southward to its juncture with the Nacimiento fault. The California Geological Survey considers the Rinconada fault to be potentially active (Source: Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan). The Safety Element lists the maximum moment magnitude as 7.3 for the Riconada.

1.1.9 SAN ANDREAS FAULT

The **SAN ANDREAS** is a historically active fault thought to be capable of an earthquake up to and above the 8.0 magnitude range and generally runs along the eastern county border. It enters the county near the Cholame area, passes through the Carrizo Plain, and exits the county near Maricopa.

As it passes through the county, three relatively distinct portions of the fault have separate potentials for causing a damaging earthquake. The portion of the fault that runs from Monterey County into San Luis Obispo County to an area near Cholame has commonly been known as the Parkfield segment of the San Andreas fault system. That portion of the fault system is the one that has an approximate 5.6 - 5.8 magnitude earthquake from time to time. A segment of the system that runs from approximately the Cholame area to about the northern edge of the Carrizo Plain area has been commonly known as the Cholame segment. The portion running from the northern Carrizo Plain area and out of the county into Kern County has been commonly known as the Carrizo segment.

Due to the relative frequency of about 6.0 magnitude earthquakes occurring on the Parkfield segment (one on the average of every 22 years) in the past, the U.S. Geological Survey and others had projected that approximate 6.0 was possible. That projection was been validated by the California Earthquake Prediction and Evaluation Council (CEPEC). A 6.0 did occur in September 2004 in the Parkfield area.

It is believed that in 1857 a large (possible 7.8 or larger) earthquake occurred on the San

Andreas fault that possibly originated in the Parkfield area and stretched along the fault to the area near San Bernardino. This is perhaps an illustration of the potential for the San Andreas to cause a very powerful earthquake and thus the need to be prepared.

A major earthquake along any section of the San Andreas Fault could result in serious damage within San Luis Obispo County. An earthquake of 8.0 or greater magnitude would result in severe ground motion, and could cause damage throughout the county.

Small earthquakes do occur in the area of the San Andreas within our county from time to time, perhaps most frequently in the Parkfield and nearby areas. Generally, they are so small or in such isolated areas that they are not felt, or are felt only very close by.

1.1.10 SAN SIMEON - HOSGRI FAULT ZONE

The San Simeon-Hosgri fault system generally consists of two fault zones: the Hosgri fault zone represented by a series of faults that are mapped off the San Luis Obispo County coast; and the San Simeon fault zone, which appears to be associated with the Hosgri, and comes onshore near the pier at San Simeon point. The San Simeon fault is considered to be active (reference: San Luis Obispo County Safety Element, December 1999).

The Hosgri fault zone has been interpreted to extend from the northern termination west of the southern San Simeon fault in the Cambria/Point Estero area to its southern termination offshore of Point Perdarnales (PG&E 1988), which is south of the Santa Maria River, off of Santa Barbara County.

The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan lists the maximum moment magnitude as 7.3 for the Hosgri-San Simeon.

1.1.11 SHORELINE FAULT

In 2008, the Shoreline Fault was discovered off the coast in the area of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant which is owned and operated by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). The initial study of the fault, using conservative assumptions about the total length of the fault zone, indicates that a potential magnitude 6.5 strike-slip earthquake is possible. Follow up investigations were performed by PG&E in 2009 and 2010 and more detailed studies are planned in order to refine the size and potential of the fault. (Report on the Analysis of the Shoreline Fault Zone, Central Coastal California, Report to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, January 2011, PG&E)

1.1.12 PARTIAL LISTING OF OTHER LOCAL FAULTS

There are a number of other faults within the county including the Cayucos, Edna, Morales, Oceano, Pecho, Pismo, Wilmar Avenue, San Juan, Indian Knob fault, San Luis Bay fault, San Miguelito fault, and the West Huasna/Oceanic fault zone.

It is important to note that it is possible an earthquake could occur on an unknown fault in areas other than currently known faults.

Additional fault information can be found in the County's Safety Element, which may be purchased from the County Planning Department. Official State of California geologic maps, with earthquake faults shown, may be purchased from the California Geological Survey.

1.2 EFFECTS OF A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

The effects of an earthquake can range from essentially no damage to heavy damage with fatalities. Moderate to heavy damage earthquakes may cause the following problems:

- Command and Coordination
- Situation Reporting
- Building Collapse Causing Need for Rescue
- Mass Injuries
- Hospital Disruptions
- School Disruptions
- Hazardous Material Releases
- Major Fires
- Dam Failures/flooding
- Need for Evacuation
- Utility Disruptions - Gas
- Utility Disruptions - Electric
- Utility Disruptions - Water
- Utility Disruptions - Sanitation
- Disruptions of Operations at Power Plants
- Transportation System Disruptions
- Communication Disruptions
- Need for Emergency Public Information
- Need for Security Within Affected Areas
- Need for Emergency Logistical Support
- Need to Assist Displaced Persons
- Need for Building Inspections
- Disease and Health Hazards

1.3 Hazardous Materials Threat Assessment

Our society produces numerous chemicals that enhance our lives. Like many other areas, hazardous materials are produced and used throughout San Luis Obispo County. These products are located in virtually all communities, and many of these chemicals are hazardous to the health and safety of humans. As a result, an accident involving hazardous materials may have catastrophic results.

A primary threat is from transportation accidents involving hazardous materials, although mishaps at fixed locations throughout the county could also pose a problem. Vast quantities of materials are transported through the county by trucks and rail. In addition, a limited number of underground pipes could also pose a problem if a rupture or leak occurred. There is also the possibility chemicals could be used as a weapon by criminals and/or terrorists.

There are a variety of effects that may be caused by an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials. The effects on humans depend on the type and amount of material released, however some of the health hazards include material that may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin; some hazardous materials may cause burns to skin and eyes upon contact; material that catches on fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases; some materials may cause dizziness or suffocation. In addition to the direct human threat, hazardous materials or runoff from fire control may cause pollution and create fire or explosion hazards in sewer systems or other waterway areas.

The toxicity of hazardous materials varies and in some cases exposure to a small quantity of material may cause serious injury or death.

1.3.1 San Luis Obispo County Situation For Hazardous Materials Threat

The county contains major transportation arteries, such as US 101 and the Union Pacific Railroad, which each have the potential for carrying thousands of tons of hazardous materials through the county each year. Thus the county is potentially exposed to the effects of a possibly catastrophic hazardous material emergency due to the proximity of US 101 and the railroad to densely populated areas in the county.

Additionally, major east/west highways, such as Highways 41, 46 and 166, traverse the county, facilitating what is perhaps a smaller volume of traffic, however still with the potential for incidents to occur.

Although the county no longer has major coastal oil terminals, underground pipelines with various products traverse the county, and there is an oil operation east of the city of Pismo Beach. In addition, a railroad tank load of oil passes through the county on a regular basis heading from oil fields in Southern Monterey County to Southern California for processing.

Agriculture utilizes large quantities of pesticides which are stored at numerous sites around the county. Fixed facilities that use hazardous materials are located throughout the county however most handle relatively small amounts. Air transportation of hazardous materials involves the smallest quantities but still poses a potential hazard.

1.3.2 Emergency Readiness for Hazardous Materials

While most hazardous material incidents are contained rather quickly and at minimum loss to health and safety, the potential exists for accidents to occur that cannot be easily mitigated. Large accidents or accidents involving an unusually toxic material may cause widespread damage and threaten the health and safety of the public.

A large or highly toxic release may require evacuation, technical expertise, and limiting access to the affected area. In turn, these actions might require the opening of temporary shelters, closing streets and highways, and providing extensive public education through the media and other means. In addition, logistical support may need to be provided to assist hazardous material teams in containing the release and with planning efforts to minimize the effects of a hazardous material incident.

Within San Luis Obispo County, the fire agency of jurisdiction generally has incident command authority over all haz mat incidents located off of roads and highways and on roadways in incorporated cities. On roads and highways which the California Highway Patrol has investigative jurisdiction, that agency has incident command authority over haz mat incidents.

As defined in the County's Hazardous Material's Emergency Response Plan, the above agencies are supported by many others including County Division of Environmental Health, who serves as the hazardous materials area administrator for most Operational Area jurisdictions. The County's Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is considered an attachment to this plan by reference.

1.3.3 Facilities within the County

The number of facilities that use hazardous substances within the county is in the hundreds. A listing of these facilities is maintained by, and available for review at, the County Division of Environmental Health.

1.4 Storm Damage/Flooding

Due to the unique weather patterns in California, the potential danger of problems caused by severe weather can easily occur. Floods are a natural occurrence along stream beds and creek areas as a result of torrential rains. Flash flooding can be caused by heavy localized rainfall, which can turn streets and creek beds into raging torrents of water capable of causing extensive damage and posing a danger to the public.

The hazard can be easily increased when heavy rains are accompanied by strong winds. This threat can be compounded by the fact that citizens may not be readily aware of the dangers of extreme storms, especially the hazard of flash floods.

Citizens caught in low lying areas during a flash flood can easily have their lives threatened. These flash floods can be extremely dangerous in urban areas due to the lack of natural cover. Heavy rains may cause flash floods that may inundate automobiles and cause streets to become temporary stream beds. Flooding from an overflowing tributary may also be hazardous, and the potential for a threat to life does exist, and the possible damage to property

may be extreme.

The National Weather Service provides flood and flash flood warnings for small tributaries and other potentially affected areas. These warnings may provide time to prepare for possible flooding. These preparations could include public warnings, closing streets in low lying areas, and obtaining sandbags for private and public use.

1.4.1 San Luis Obispo County Situation for Storm Damage

Due to the mix of urban and rural environments within San Luis Obispo County, along with a diverse geography, the effects of flooding are varied. Urban areas may receive flooding that could inundate buildings and cause street flooding. Rural areas could see normally dry stream and creek beds flow rapidly within a relatively short period of time.

Due to unique weather patterns in the area, the National Weather Service (NWS) has San Luis Obispo County broken into three weather forecast zones: San Luis Obispo County Central Coast, San Luis Obispo County Interior Valleys, and San Luis Obispo County Mountains. There are, generally, the coastal areas, north county/interior areas and mountain zones along the south county area.

1.4.2 Emergency Readiness for Storm Damage

The County Public Works Department serves as the administrator of the flood control district in certain areas of the county. During flooding emergencies, the Public Works Department does not usually respond to flooding incidents on private property unless it is the result of something the County is responsible for maintaining (for example, runoff from a plugged county culvert). County Public Works usually responds to incidents only on County roads and other County infrastructure.

Many fire agencies within the county respond to flooding on private property as a public service, if they have resources available.

For weather watch and warning purposes, flash flood watches and/or warnings are issued by the National Weather Service, and the public is notified through the media, as appropriate.

Due to the wide ranging effects that may occur as a result of flooding, County OES usually maintains close contact with the National Weather Service during periods of intensely adverse weather. Should coordination of events such as widespread flooding response and evacuations be necessary, County OES may activate the County EOC or an alternate coordination center.

Other key agencies may also be involved with flooding situations. For instance, the Sheriff's Department may assist in evacuations, notifying cities, and issuing media information via the "News Line"; County/Cal Fire may provide rescue services, respond to downed wires, public service assists; the Red Cross may be involved by opening shelters, should that become necessary.

Other weather related emergencies may involve coastal wave surges, windstorms, snow, and possibly unforeseen events. A response to these types of events may be necessary by County organizations/agencies such as road crews, fire departments, or law enforcement.

1.5 Dam or Levee Failure

While the likelihood of a dam failing in San Luis Obispo County is very remote, the possibility does exist. There are seven dams in or near the county that may have an adverse effect on citizens, property, and other resources should any one of them fail. There are also two levees which could be a significant threat to surrounding areas. An eighth dam, Nacimiento, is located entirely within the boundaries of San Luis Obispo County however it is owned and operated by the County of Monterey. Due to the proximity of Nacimiento Dam to Monterey County, the primary threat would be to people in Monterey County itself. As a result, Monterey County maintains an Emergency Operations Plan for Nacimiento, although some water could flow back down the Salinas River and over its banks, possibly affecting San Miguel.

1.5.1 Hazard Assessments for Specific Dams and Levees

Lopez Dam At full capacity, Lopez Reservoir contains 49,388 acre feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1969. A project to increase the dam's strength to withstand an earthquake took place in 2001-2002. Lopez Dam is owned and operated by San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

In the event of complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a westerly direction, following the channel of Arroyo Grande Creek (approximately 3,000 feet in each direction of the centerline of the creek), to and through the jurisdictions of the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, the community of Halcyon, impacting parts of Oceano and Pismo Beach, and dissipating into the Pacific Ocean. Potential major impact to life and property in the communities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Halcyon, Oceano and Pismo Beach is possible.

If the dam ruptured while the reservoir was at full capacity, approximately 10,000 - 12,000 residential and business occupants in the county could be affected. Special facilities affected may include Biddle Park (weekend and holiday estimated population 500+), Pismo State Beach/Oceano Campground (weekend and holiday estimated population 300+), Oceano Airport, Arroyo Grande High School, South County Sanitation District wastewater treatment plant, and Union Pacific Railroad. Roads flooded may include parts of Lopez Drive, Huasna Road at Lopez Drive, and Highway 1 in Oceano. Facilities near the mapped inundation area include Arroyo Grande Community Hospital, Harloe Elementary School, Oceano Elementary School, and care facilities for the elderly.

Using information from the year 1999 "Inundation Map Given the Hypothetical Failure of Lopez Dam", with the assumption that initial reservoir storage was at 100%, it is estimated that flood waters from the failure of the dam could reach Huasna Road in about 30 minutes and U.S. 101 in about 40 minutes.

Righetti Dam At full capacity, Righetti Reservoir contains 591 acre-feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1966. It is owned and operated by a private party.

In the event of a complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a southwest direction along West Corral de Piedra Creek (approximately 200 to 1,000 feet in each direction of the centerline of the creek), dissipating at Highway 227. No major impact to life and property is anticipated.

Approximately 40 residential occupants in the county could be affected. No special facilities would be affected by a dam failure. Roads flooded may include parts of Righetti Road; Orcutt Road at Biddle Road; and Highway 227 for approximately 2,000 feet north of Carpenter Road.

Salinas/Santa Margarita Dam At full capacity, Salinas Reservoir contains 23,000 acre-feet of water behind a concrete (variable radius arch) dam constructed in 1942. It is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and operated by San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

In the event of a complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a northerly direction along the Salinas River approximately 300 to 500 feet in each direction of the centerline of the river, with occasional fingers in low lying areas, up to the Atascadero area; at Atascadero, the flood area widens again to approximately 1,000 feet each side of the centerline of the river up to Wellsona; at Wellsona it widens again to 2,000 feet each side of the centerline of the river up to San Miguel; at San Miguel it narrows slightly up to and past the Monterey County line and Camp Roberts. No major impact to life and property along these inundation boundaries is anticipated, as much of the water will be retained in the Salinas river bed.

Approximately 1,000 -2,000 residential and business occupants in the county could be affected. Special facilities affected may include the Union Pacific rail lines. Major roads flooded may include parts of Las Pilitas Road, I, State Highways 41, 46 and 58, Indian Valley Road, North River Road near Paso Robles, Highway 101, Cross Canyon Road, and Main Street in Templeton.

San Antonio Dam At full capacity, San Antonio Reservoir contains 348,000 acre-feet of water behind a earth filled dam constructed in 1965. It is owned and operated by the Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts. The dam and the majority of the flood inundation area is located within Monterey County.

In the event of complete dam failure, primary flooding would occur in Monterey County, and only one small pocket within San Luis Obispo County would pose a safety risk to county residents. This pocket would not pose a major impact to life and property.

Approximately 3 to 7 residential occupants in this county could be affected. There are no special facilities. Roads flooded may include parts of Nacimiento Lake Drive (County G19).

Terminal Dam At full capacity, Terminal Reservoir contains 844 acre-feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1969. It is owned and operated by the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts.

In the event of a complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a southerly direction, following the channel of Arroyo Grande Creek (approximately 300-1,000 feet in each direction of the centerline of the creek) for approximately 2.5 miles. No major impact to life and property is anticipated.

Approximately 15 residential occupants in the county could be affected. No special facilities would be affected by a dam failure. Roads flooded may include parts of Lopez Drive and Cecchetti Road.

Twitchell Dam At full capacity, Twitchell Reservoir contains 240,100 acre-feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1958. It is owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and operated by the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District.

In the event of a complete dam and levee failure, primary flooding would occur in Santa Barbara County, and only a few pockets within San Luis Obispo County would pose a life safety risk to county residents. These pockets, located in the southern part of the Oso Flaco area, would not pose a major impact to life and property.

Approximately 160 migrant workers, residential and business occupants in the county could be affected. Special facilities affected may include the Union Pacific Railroad, Riverside Mobile Home Park, and Oso Flaco Lake Park. Major roads flooded would include portions of Highway 1 near the county line.

Whale Rock Dam At full capacity, Whale Rock reservoir contains 40,600 acre-feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1960. It is owned by the Whale Rock Commission and operated by the City of San Luis Obispo.

In the event of a complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a southwesterly direction along Old Creek (approximately 1,000 feet in each direction of the centerline of the creek) up to the Town of Cayucos at 13th Street and Ocean Avenue. At 13th Street and Ocean Avenue the flooding area may widen to include 3rd Street to the north and Willow Creek (Montecito Road) to the south until it dissipates into the Pacific Ocean. Major impact to life and property to approximately one-third of the community of Cayucos is anticipated.

Approximately 1,500 residential, recreational and small business occupants could be affected. No special facilities would be affected by a dam failure. Major roads flooded may include portions of Highway 1.

Nacimiento Dam When Nacimiento Lake is full, it has a maximum storage capacity of 377,900 acre-feet of water behind the earth filled Nacimiento Dam. Construction of the dam was completed in 1957. It is owned and operated by Monterey County.

The Nacimiento River flows 12 miles from the dam to the confluence with the Salinas River. The Salinas River carries the Nacimiento Dam releases to the Pacific Ocean through the Salinas Valley. The trip is approximately 110 miles from the Nacimiento/Salinas confluence. About one mile of private property is located adjacent to the Nacimiento River below the dam. One vacation home is on this private property near the remaining river. The remaining property, Camp Roberts, is owned by the California National Guard, and contains no permanent residential structures near the river. The community of San Miguel and surrounding areas could receive minor flooding.

During a major flood event, Highway 101 will experience flooding from Camp Roberts through San Ardo. The normal access to Nacimiento Dam via the southerly Jolon Road Exit would be flooded in about two hours.

While most of the flood waters would flow north in and along the Salinas River in Monterey County, some flood waters would flow south toward the community of San Miguel. According to Monterey County, the estimated flood elevation will be 620 feet above sea level in San Miguel.

The approximate elevation of San Miguel is 620 feet above sea level.

The estimated flood arrival time in San Miguel due to a failure of Nacimiento Dam is about one hour and forty-five minutes, with the peak arrival time estimated to be two hours and thirteen minutes. The time estimated to de-flood is three hours and forty-six minutes.

Arroyo Grande Creek Levee Arroyo Grande Creek drains a 157 square mile watershed located in west-central San Luis Obispo County. The main stem of Arroyo Grande Creek flows through the communities of Arroyo Grande and Oceano and is an important regional waterway for the communities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Oceano, Pismo Beach, and Avila Beach.

The lower Arroyo Grande Creek floodplain, or Cienaga Valley, is especially vulnerable to flooding because it lies at the downstream, lower gradient terminus of the large watershed. In the 1950's, severe flooding from Arroyo Grande Creek resulted in inundation of prime farmland in the Cienaga Valley with significant impact to existing infrastructure. To reduce future economic impacts to the agricultural economy and the growing urban and rural residential population, the community organized the Arroyo Grande Creek Flood Control Project. The main feature of the project was a levee system and trapezoidal channel that confined Arroyo Grande Creek in levees from its confluence with Los Berros Creek downstream to the Pacific Ocean. The project was completed in 1961 in order to protect homes and farmland in the Cienaga Valley.

The Arroyo Grande Creek Flood Control Project was constructed to convey the design capacity of 7,500 cubic feet per second (CFS) with 2 feet of freeboard. The originally constructed channel was believed to provide flood protection from a storm with over a 50-year recurrence interval.

Due to challenges in maintaining the channel, such as inadequate funding and regulatory requirements, the channel has lost significant capacity since it was originally constructed over 40 years ago. Although the maintenance efforts are improving since assessments were approved in July 2006 to pay for maintenance on the channel, the existing capacity of the channel is estimated to be 2,500 CFS providing flood protection from a storm with only a 4.6 year recurrence interval. This means that the channel has the probability to overtop once every 4.6 years (Arroyo Grande Creek Erosion, Sedimentation, and Flooding Alternative Study, prepared by Swanson Hydrology and Geomorphology, January 4, 2006).

Under the existing conditions, the channel will most likely initially overtop the south levee between Highway 1 and the 22nd Street bridges.

The local threat of flood related damage is primarily confined to low-lying areas less than 50 feet above mean sea level that are immediately adjacent to the Arroyo Grande Creek levees. If the gradient is shallow, flood waters can spread over a large area. The primary effects of a flood can be destruction and damage to low-lying areas. In March 2001, during a high intensity rain event, the Arroyo Grande levee system was breached on the south side between the mouth and the Union Pacific railroad bridge.

Hundreds of acres of farmland and several residences were flooded in the Cienaga Valley. Impacts from the flooding persisted beyond the winter season as many of the areas with clay soils located in the southern portion of the valley remained saturated for many months. The northern levee remained intact, thereby protecting several residential developments, as well as

the regional wastewater treatment plant that services the communities of Arroyo Grande, Oceano, and Grover Beach. Should the north levee have overtopped or breached, risk to human life would have been a threat.

Special facilities of concern include the South County Sanitation District's waste water treatment plant and the Oceano Airport. The plant and the airport are located immediately adjacent to the north levee of the channel between the mouth of Arroyo Grande Creek and the Union Pacific railroad bridge.

Damage from flooding due to the levee overtopping or breaching could range from minor to major property loss and death. Damage to roadways, communication systems, public services and infrastructure, along with emergency response and medical service can be expected.

Consequential damage could include electrical equipment being flooded, in turn resulting in a shock hazard; downstream flash flooding resulting in persons being caught in rapidly moving water; sewage systems could be flooded resulting in possible overflow conditions and a disruption of normal water supplies to the public.

Areas most at risk from flooding are those areas immediately adjacent to the channel and within the 100-year flood plain. Those areas most likely to be inundated have been identified on the maps found elsewhere in this document.

Santa Maria River Levee The 26-mile-long Santa Maria River levee runs along the same area of the river as would be affected by a failure of Twitchell Dam. As such, the same procedures to be used for a Twitchell Dam failure can be used in the event of a Santa Maria River levee break. The Santa Maria River levee was designed and built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1959 to 1963 and is owned and operated by the county of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works' Flood Control District. The levee is built of river sand. The portion of the levee facing the river is covered with a layer of rock.

Following the Hurricane Katrina disaster the Army Corps of Engineers began a systematic assessment of flood control structures and facilities throughout the United States to measure their risk of potential failure. After their assessment of the Santa Maria River Levee, in March 2006, the Army Corps of Engineers placed the Santa Maria River Levee on the nationwide list of levees at risk of failure and declined to certify that it could withstand a 100-year flood. As a result since that time the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers completed a six year long Santa Maria River Levee Improvement Project to strengthen nearly seven miles of the levee from Blosser Street to the Bradley Canyon Levee, east of the city's landfill.

The Flood Control District of the county of Santa Barbara is the lead agency responsible for the levee.

1.5.2 Emergency Preparedness for Dam Failure

Dam or levee failure emergency procedures will be activated upon notification by the County Sheriff's Department, County Public Works, or other relevant authority. Following procedures in the County's Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan, upon confirmation of a problem, actions taken will include notifying the public, as appropriate, possibly through EAS and mobilizing emergency response personnel. Public safety vehicle public address systems may be used to

notify the public; for Lopez or Whale Rock Dams the Early Warning System sirens could be used to alert the public. Upon evacuation, shelters may need to be established. Additional action will be taken as defined in this plan or the County's Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan which, by reference, is adopted as part of, and is compatible with, this plan.

1.6 Nuclear Power Plant

The Diablo Canyon Power Plant is located on the coast approximately 12 miles southwest of the city of San Luis Obispo. The plant contains two power generating units, both of which are operational. Each unit is a pressurized water-type reactor having an electric power generating capacity in excess of 1,000 megawatts.

The plant is designed to use slightly enriched uranium dioxide (UO₂) as a fuel. This fuel poses no major concern in its unirradiated state as it has very low radioactivity. However, after being in the core during operation of the reactor, the fuel becomes highly radioactive from fission by-products. These highly radioactive by-products are the main hazard in a nuclear power plant accident.

When any nuclear power plant is operated, as with any other industrial facility, an accident is possible. The principal deterrent to an accident is prevention through correct design, construction and operation, including redundant safety systems, which assures that the integrity of the reactor and related system is maintained. Protective systems are installed and are automatically activated to counteract the resulting effects when any part of the reactor system fails.

Spent fuel from the reactor is stored in a spent fuel water pool. This involves storing spent fuel rods under at least 20 feet of water, which provides adequate shielding from the radiation for anyone near the pool. The rods are moved into the water pools from the reactor along the bottom of water canals, so that the spent fuel is always shielded to protect workers.

The current spent fuel program at Diablo Canyon of water pool storage, as well as dry cask.

Dry cask storage allows spent fuel that has already been cooled in the spent fuel pool to be surrounded by inert gas inside a container called a cask. The casks are typically steel cylinders that are either welded or bolted closed. The steel cylinder provides a leak-tight containment of the spent fuel. Each cylinder is surrounded by additional steel, concrete, or other material to provide radiation shielding to workers and members of the public. Some of the cask designs can be used for both storage and transportation.

Related to the transportation of dry casks to storage sites other than Diablo Canyon, while the authority related to moving the spent fuel off site to longer term storage areas does not rest with the County, the County is committed to the best of its ability and as information is obtained to monitor plans for such movement and be as involved as possible with the planning process for such.

1.6.1 Radiation and Hazards

The extent and severity of the radiation effect upon body cells depends upon the amount of radioactive materials, the type of radiation, the exposure rate and time, and how close it is to the

body. In general, the closer the source of radiation is to the cells, the greater the possibility of injury.

There are two primary types of radiation that must be considered in nuclear power plant off site emergency response planning - beta particles and gamma rays. The fission by-products of nuclear power production generally emit both beta particles and gamma rays. Other types of radiation are not expected to contribute significantly to the total off site radioactive contamination following an accidental release from a nuclear power plant.

As used in this document, beta particle refers to a small, negatively-charged mass that is ejected from an atom as a result of nuclear rearrangement. Due to their limited penetrating ability, beta particles become a significant health hazard only when the radioactive materials emitting them are present on the surface of the skin or when they have been ingested or inhaled.

Body surface contamination from beta particle emitters will lead to irradiation of only the superficial body tissue. Ingestion or inhalation of beta particles is much more serious. Frequently the beta-emitting nuclides are isotopes of elements that can be incorporated into body constituents. They may result in long-term exposure of the cells, extensive irradiation, and subsequent cell death.

Gamma rays are a type of electromagnetic radiation also released from the nucleus of an atom. Because they have no mass, they can penetrate matter more readily than beta particles. They are capable of traveling significant distances in air and penetrating through the protective skin layer to the soft tissue below. This means the entire body can be irradiated from a gamma source outside the body. Similarly, when ingested or inhaled, gamma emitters can produce whole body irradiation, regardless of the location in the body where the radioisotope may be ultimately absorbed.

Determining the health effects of overexposure to radiation is complicated by the fact that there is a large range of variation in individual response. Some people may be very sensitive and others somewhat resistant to radiation. Determination of the dose/health effects relationship is further complicated by the fact that the effects of whole body irradiation differ from the effects of partial body exposure; a lethal dose in the first case might be readily tolerated in the second. The effects also depend on the timing of exposure, such as short term exposure (acute) vs. repeated (chronic) exposures spread out over days or weeks. Repeated exposure, spread out over time, permit a significant degree of recovery and therefore require a larger total dose to show the same effects as for an acute exposure.

1.6.2 Planning For Nuclear Power Plant Emergencies

While the probability of a radiological emergency at a power plant is extremely small, it is prudent to maintain emergency response plans for such the possibility of such an event. Such emergency response plans are overseen by, and must meet the requirements of, federal agencies.

Various local agencies within San Luis Obispo County work together to address emergency management and planning agencies related to nuclear power plant emergency planning, following guidelines set by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear

Regulatory Commission. Many of these preparedness efforts by local government and related State agencies are coordinated by the County Office of Emergency Services.

In order to be prepared for an emergency response, and as required by federal regulations, jurisdictions within San Luis Obispo County have developed and maintain a comprehensive plan for emergencies at Diablo Canyon. This plan, called the San Luis Obispo County/Cities Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan, is maintained by the County Office of Emergency Services, and is consistent with, and considered part of, this Emergency Operations Plan.

However, while consistent with this EOP, due to the nature of nuclear power plant emergency response planning, and certain federal requirements, there are some emergency management operational functions that may differ in structure and format in the Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan (NPP ERP) than are demonstrated in this document.

County OES helps ensure that the NPP ERP is coordinated with other emergency response agencies, including the State of California and various local jurisdictions. County OES also coordinates emergency planning issues with the operator and staff of Diablo Canyon.

The primary objective of the NPP ERP is to outline the emergency actions that could be taken to protect the health and safety of the public. The NPP ERP establishes official County policies, assigns responsibilities to emergency response organizations, and defines the scope of emergencies that require activation of the plan. The NPP ERP also describes concepts of operation for mobilizing emergency workers, notifying the general public, and the process of implementing decisions for protective action recommendations for emergency workers and the general public.

The NPP ERP is divided into three parts to facilitate its use: an administrative section with overall policy and related information; a section which is made up of standard operating procedures (which are essentially guidelines or smaller plans for various agencies which have a role in NPP emergency planning and response), and a third part which is reference information.

The standard operating procedures (there are approximately 55), which are commonly referred to as SOPs, are updated depending on need, however they are cycled through for updates on an ongoing basis. In addition to the ongoing updates, a letter is regularly sent to each of the agencies with an SOP inquiring if updates need to be made.

The SOPs are somewhat like smaller emergency plans which provide direction to specific agencies for response to a nuclear power plant incident. To provide an example of some of the agencies and emergency functions that have individual NPP SOPs, they include: California Highway Patrol, Sheriff's Department, County Office of Education, County Health Agency, County Public Works, local cities, school districts, various County departments, and related agencies.

1.7 Hazard Assessment for Fire

It is common knowledge that fire is a very destructive force, both to human life and property. Fortunately, the overwhelming majority of fires of all types, including most large fires, are handled by the fire service without the need of activating the overall county emergency response system. However, there are times the county may need to provide support to the fire

service. The need to provide fire service support may arise out of the necessity to evacuate and shelter large numbers of people, provide disaster assistance to victims, activation/use of the Emergency Alert System, to provide facilities for command and coordination, or the need to declare a local emergency.

1.7.1 Special Situations for Fire

A primary threat of severe fire within the unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County is from wildland fire. Of special concerns are urban interface fires, which involve wildland fires burning into and/or among urban type or other populated areas. As the 1985 “Las Pilitas Fire” (which burned close to 75,000 acres, a number of buildings and into the city of San Luis Obispo), the 1994 “41 Fire” (which burned close to 48,000 acres, 42 homes, a number of other buildings, and dozens of vehicles and burned into the city of Atascadero and threatened the city of San Luis Obispo) illustrated, this county is very susceptible to wildland and urban interface fires.

Calamities such as those in Santa Barbara County (1990, 2008, 2009), Oakland (1991), San Diego County (2003, 2007), and Los Angeles County (2008) provide examples of what can occur when a wildfire burns into urban areas or rural areas occupied by human improvements.

With the increased number of people living in rural areas of the county, the potential for damage, injury, and loss of life is a very real problem. The fact that approximately 40 to 45 percent of the county, as rated by the State, is “high” or “very high” wildland fire danger areas only compounds the problem. This is illustrated through past fires such as the 1996 “Highway 58 Fire”, which burned close to 107,000 acres as well as buildings, homes, and vehicles, and the 1997 “Logan Fire” which burned 50,000 acres.

Also a threat to the county is the possibility of a conflagration in an urban or similar area of the County. While structure fire conflagrations (other than wildland urban interface fires) are not common occurrences, the potential does exist for such a disaster to occur.

1.7.2 Effects of Fire Emergencies

The effects of a fire can vary from minor property or watershed damage to loss of life and significant damage to property and/or watershed. During and after a fire, additional effects may include:

- Need for Evacuation
- Need for Emergency Public Information
- Need to assist and/or shelter displaced people
- Need for sheltering/evacuation of large and small animals
- Utility Disruptions (Gas, Electric, Water, Sanitation)
- Transportation System Disruption (Roads, Traffic Management Problems)
- Need for Security
- School Disruptions
- Need for adequate facilities for fire Incident Command Posts
- Disaster assistance from federal and state government agencies

In essence, the potential direct and indirect effects and consequences of a severe fire can

require support beyond the usual logistical needs of fire suppression forces.

1.7.3 Emergency Response Actions for Fire

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which include the Incident Command System (ICS), are the emergency management systems the County uses to manage its support role activities during a fire emergency. Cal Fire and the other response agencies within the County also use ICS as their emergency management system.

While the ICS organizational structure is based around certain principal activities (command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance), the County's ICS or related emergency management organization itself may not be fully staffed during a fire emergency. Since a fire emergency is the responsibility of fire agency/agencies, the County emergency management organization itself will mobilize only those ICS or related positions necessary to support the requesting fire agency.

These ICS positions may include command (joint IC with fire), public information for EAS, legal, finance, and logistical support and will work hand in hand with fire ICS in order to be consistent and avoid duplication of effort.

For clarification purposes, it needs to be made clear that the fire agencies will have in place an ICS organization that is staffed as fully as necessary, thus the County will generally be supplementing the fire ICS structure.

There may be occasion when minimal county support is requested and it is not necessary to staff formal ICS positions at the county level. Such occasions may include a request to activate the Emergency Alert System without any other assistance, or to provide personnel that will be used directly within the fire ICS (such as requesting personnel for fire PIO or liaison functions).

1.8 Transportation Emergencies

As the county's population increases and traffic flow grows larger on freeways and roadways throughout the county, the possibility of serious transportation emergencies increase. Although hazardous materials accidents are a possibility, those are discussed in another area of this document. The potential for transportation incidents other than those involving hazardous materials must be acknowledged.

1.8.1. Special Conditions for Transportation Emergencies

With the generally mild weather the county has, driving conditions throughout the county are usually not affected by adverse weather. However, when adverse weather does affect the county, the problems may be compounded by the inexperience of not usually driving in adverse weather. Heavy fog, snow or unforeseen events may cause numerous or large traffic problems within the county.

The county's role in such emergencies would be to provide support to state and county agencies such as the California Highway Patrol, the California Department of Transportation, or the County Public Works Department.

An additional special condition includes the fact that transportation may be hindered in the event of a severe shortage of fuel. In an emergency situation, it may become necessary for the County Emergency Services Director to take action to ensure supplies remain available for emergency use and to ensure the welfare and safety of the public

1.8.2 Emergency Response Actions for Transportation Emergencies

In addition to general emergency support and coordination, the County may be forced to use authorities allowed under state and local law. This may include prioritizing resource needs, including private fuel supplies.

1.9 Tsunami Threat

Tsunami are generated by large earthquakes that occur under or near the ocean. In deep ocean water, Tsunami may travel as fast as 600 miles per hour. Once a force of water enters the shallow waters of coastlines the velocity of its waves decrease and the wave height increases. Tsunami can crest to heights of more than 100 feet and hit the shoreline with destructive force. This force can be disastrous to the safety of coastal residents, visitors, and property.

As noted in a “Tsunami Inundation Mapping” paper dated July 15, 2005 by Jose C. Borrero, Ph.D. and Costas E. Synolakis, Ph. D. of the University of Southern California’s Tsunami Research Group, this part of the coastline has the unique distinction of being one of the few locations in the United States where a near source tsunami was generated and affected the coastline. This occurred in November 1927 when a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck the area west of Point Aguello (Byerly, 1930)

1.9.1 Special Situation for Tsunami

Tsunami are not a common occurrence along the Central California coast, however there is always the possibility of one occurring. A tsunami that is caused by a severe earthquake centered near the local coast may strike suddenly, with no or very little warning time. Tsunami that originate elsewhere in the Pacific may travel 10 to 12 hours before striking the California coastline. This would provide enough time to receive a warning from the Alaska Warning Center, which is responsible for California tsunami warnings (the Alaska Warning Center works closely with the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center). This warning would be issued to the California State Warning Center, which in turn notifies affected counties.

1.9.2 Emergency Response Actions for Tsunami

If a warning is received in time to advise the public in affected coastal areas such information will be passed on and shared as necessary and as possible. Preparations may include securing buildings and evacuating shoreline areas. This may also involve opening temporary shelters and restricting access to coastal areas.

For earthquakes which occur near the coast, a tsunami may occur with no time for a warning to be issued. The International Tsunami Information Center states that if a strong earthquake is felt near a shoreline or low-lying coastal area it is a natural warning of possible, immediate

danger. Keep calm and quickly move to higher ground away from the coast.

Should time allow, the county will be working with the National Weather Service and the Tsunami Warning Center to determine how far inland evacuations should occur.

Additional information is available in the county's Tsunami Emergency Response Plan.

1.10 Aircraft Incidents

The vast majority of aircraft accidents are handled by appropriate public safety emergency response agencies without the need for activation of, or support from, the County's overall emergency organization.

However, there may be times when such support could be necessary, such as if aircraft crashed into a community, causing disastrous damage.

1.10.1 Special Situation for Aircraft Incidents

San Luis Obispo County has three public airports, located in Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, and Oceano. Only the San Luis Obispo County Airport offers regular scheduled commercial passenger service, which is provided by regional jet aircraft. There are also a number of private airstrips throughout the county. There are military facilities that helicopters might use located at Camp San Luis and facilities that are used at Camp Roberts. Military aircraft also occasionally fly over the county enroute to other locations.

There are also landing sites for emergency medical use by helicopters at Twin Cities Hospital in Templeton and Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center in San Luis Obispo.

San Luis Obispo County is over flown by commercial flights traveling the Los Angeles - San Francisco corridor as well as flying enroute to other destinations and by military aircraft from bases such as Lemoore Naval Air Station, in addition to the above mentioned locations.

The above situations provide for the unlikely event of an aircraft accident. Such an event could cause extensive damage, injury, and loss of life to those in the aircraft, and to people and buildings on the ground.

Such an incident did occur in December 1987, when a commercial jetliner using the LA - SF corridor crashed. The airliner went down about ten miles east of the community of Cayucos. The crash of the jetliner, which is thought to been caused by a gunman shooting one passenger, the pilot, and the co-pilot, killed all 47 people on board. While tragic, this crash could have been even worse had the airliner gone down in a populated area. In January 2000, a commercial airliner went down off the coast of Ventura County, while en route to San Francisco from Mexico.

1.10.2 Emergency Response Actions for Aircraft Incidents

In addition to public safety emergency response agencies, the activation of at least a portion of the overall county emergency management organization may be necessary to coordinate such events as communications and related logistical needs. As an example, the County EOC was

used during the December 1987 commercial airliner crash, as was the Ventura County EOC for the January 2000 commercial airliner accident off the coast of that county.

Initial response actions will be by public safety agencies in the field. Follow up support activities may include providing logistical support to public safety agencies and the federal agencies which will have Incident Command authority over an airliner accident.

1.11 Civil Disturbance

Civil disturbance includes incidents that are intended to disrupt a community to the degree that law enforcement intervention is required to maintain public safety. Civil disturbances are generally associated with controversial political, judicial, or economic issues and/or events.

There are locations within San Luis Obispo County which have large public gatherings, including events which have attracted crowds in the ranges of 30,000 - 40,000 people to San Luis Obispo. However, rarely is there an event which has the potential for unstable conditions which could possibly impact an Operational Area jurisdiction's ability to provide sufficient law enforcement and fire protective services. Although, as illustrated by a civil disturbance related to an event at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, during the early 1990s which required law enforcement assistance from outside the Operational Area, it remains a possibility.

The effects of civil disturbances are varied and are usually based upon the type, severity, scope and duration of the disturbance. The effects of civil disturbances include traffic congestion or gridlock, illegal assemblies, disruption of utility service, property damage, injuries and potentially loss of life.

Law enforcement agencies train for such events. The overall emergency organization may be needed for logistical support such as emergency public information, public works barriers, or related needs.

1.12 Terrorism

Terrorism involves a struggle between competing principles and ideologies outside conventional war. Principal targets include military personnel and facilities, commercial establishments, government buildings and property, and/or any location large numbers of people congregate.

The effects of terrorist activities can vary significantly, depending on the type, severity, scope, and duration of the activity. Terrorist activities may result in disruption of utility services, property damage, injuries and the loss of lives.

While San Luis Obispo County is a low population area, with generally low population density when compared with major metropolitan areas, the possibility of a terrorist action cannot be discounted. Terrorist actions may include biological, chemical, incendiary, explosive, nuclear/radiological, or electronic (such as software system) attacks.

While it is prudent to increase preparedness efforts to address these threats throughout the nation, including San Luis Obispo County, there are also a number of emergency management systems and procedures which have been in place for some time that can help

address these potential incidents. Some of these systems have been in place for a number of years, while others have been - and continue to be - developed due to the new awareness and need to address terrorism related issues

While the FBI is the lead federal investigative agency for terrorism, overall management of the consequences of actual or threatened terrorist incidents is the responsibility of the affected local jurisdiction. In addition, initial response actions will most likely be led and overseen by local agencies. Command and control of all incident activities remains with the jurisdictional Incident Commander and/or unified command. The San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department or other law enforcement agency of jurisdiction are the lead agencies at the local level for law enforcement aspects of an incident.

In some smaller threats or incidents, local law enforcement will retain jurisdiction and control of the entire process, with the federal law enforcement community providing only support and resources as needed.

FBI representatives regularly interact with local law enforcement, emergency management representatives, and other organizations within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area.

1.12.1 Operational Area Terrorism Working Group

The concept of an Operational Area Terrorism Working Group was established following 9/11 to help address terrorism related preparedness and response issues. In the decade following, concepts related to terrorism response and coordination changed significantly, negating the need for the continuation of the Terrorism Working Group. These changes include the development of cooperative and standing working groups, increased coordination and organization involvement, as well as a greater understanding of the responsibilities related to planning for and response to a terrorism incident.

Should an incident occur, the FBI is the lead federal investigative agency for terrorism while the local jurisdiction will provide overall management of the consequences of such incident, including initial response actions. As with other types of emergencies, command and control of the incident remains with the jurisdictional Incident Commander and/or unified command. In San Luis Obispo County, the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction is the lead agency for law enforcement aspects of an incident.

In smaller incidents, local law enforcement may retain control of the entire process, with the federal law enforcement community providing support and resources as needed.

FBI representatives regularly interact with local law enforcement organizations within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area.

1.12.2 Federal Department of Homeland Security Oversight of Terrorism Response

At the federal level, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) – which relates to the management of domestic incidents – states that the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Item 4 through 6 in HSPD-5 reads as follows:

(4) The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The Secretary shall coordinate the Federal Government's resources utilized in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies if and when any one of the following four conditions applies: (1) a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary; (2) the resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities; (3) more than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or (4) the Secretary has been directed to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident by the President.

(5) Nothing in this directive alters, or impedes the ability to carry out, the authorities of Federal departments and agencies to perform their responsibilities under law. All Federal departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary in the Secretary's domestic incident management role.

(6) The Federal Government recognizes the roles and responsibilities of State and local authorities in domestic incident management. Initial responsibility for managing domestic incidents generally falls on State and local authorities. The Federal Government will assist State and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed, or when Federal interests are involved. The Secretary will coordinate with State and local governments to ensure adequate planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities. The Secretary will also provide assistance to State and local governments to develop all-hazards plans and capabilities, including those of greatest importance to the security of the United States, and will ensure that State, local, and Federal plans are compatible.

1.13 Adverse Weather

The entire county is susceptible to the various types of adverse weather in any given year.

Drought: Periods of drought can have significant environmental, agricultural, health, economic and social consequences. Drought can also reduce water quality, because lower water flows reduce dilution of pollutants and increase contamination of remaining water sources. Wildfires are typically larger and more severe in periods of drought due to the lower fuel moisture content. As seen by the drought in existence, can cause significant damages to agriculture, reduction and loss of drinking water supplies, and many other economic, environmental, and social consequences.

With California facing one of the most severe droughts on record, Governor Brown declared a drought State of Emergency in January 2014 and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for water shortages. The state has continued to lead the way to make sure California is able to cope with an unprecedented drought. The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors proclaimed a local emergency in March 2014 due to the drought and its impacts.

Freeze: Freeze is rarely a threat to human life in this county. The major impact will be to agricultural operations where crop damage to high value products, such as strawberries, citrus, grapes, and row crops, such as lettuce and celery, can be extensive.

Hail Storms: Significant amounts of damage to property notably to automobiles, skylights, and glass-roofed structures can occur from hail storms. The damage to crops can also be severe. Fortunately, hail very rarely kills anyone, however each year dozens of people are injured when they are not able to find adequate shelter.

Wind Storms, Thunderstorms, and Tornadoes: These wind related events can be quite destructive, especially in urban areas where falling trees and branches can result in considerable property damage. Occasionally, summer thunderstorms (lightning) will cause wildfire in the coastal mountain regions of the county.

Dense Fog: Reduced visibility and slick road conditions caused by dense fog increase the likelihood for traffic accidents.